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FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REACTION TO SOVIET SPACE WEAPONS PROPOSAL

Soviet 'Goodwill' Cited

PM221601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup dated 19 August: "Following a Course of Peace -- Firmly, Consistently"]

[Text] The reception of the American senators by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is at the center of the attention of the international public, the press, radio, and television. Giving a detailed account and commenting on the Soviet leader's statements, eminent politicians and public figures from various countries and the foreign mass media emphasize that they provided new confirmation of the USSR's profound and sincere love of peace and its firm determination to defend and strengthen peace and to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The international public regards as further concrete evidence of the USSR's goodwill and its determination to really strengthen peace and the peoples' security the major new Soviet initiatives aimed at removing the danger that the arms race might spread into space and the pledge adopted by the Soviet Union not to be the first to put any kinds of antisatellite weapons into space as long as other states, including the United States, refrain from doing so.

At a press conference in Moscow C. Pell, leader of the group of American senators, pointed out that their meeting with Yu. V. Andropov was very substantial, good, and earnest and took place in an absolutely correct tone, in a businesslike manner. "We must," he emphasized, "display serious readiness to achieve the aim which Chairman Yu. V. Andropov called paramount -- to negotiate a verifiable agreement on the liquidation of all existing and future antisatellite weapons. This aim will serve the interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union, and therefore we hope that the proposed moratorium is not some ruse but a prelude to serious talks on these potentially highly destabilizing weapons systems. It is now up to our administration: It must determine whether such serious talks and such an agreement are possible."

In reply to a question about the recommendations which the senators' delegation will make to the U.S. Administration, he declared: "No special recommendations, apart from a request that the administration carefully study the Soviet proposal." C. Pell emphasized that, in his opinion, Yu. V. Andropov's proposal concerning antisatellite weapons should be studied attentively. "I personally believe," he said, "that a favorable, earnest approach to it should be taken."

Issuing a statement in Washington, U.S. State Department spokesman A. Romberg promised that "on the context of the President's policy the United States will examine attentively any serious Soviet proposal to control arms in space."

The Soviet Government's decision to adopt a pledge not to be the first to put any kinds of antisatellite weapons into space is a positive and far-sighted step, retired American Rear Admiral G. LaRocque, director of the Center for Defense Information, pointed out. The U.S. Administration must treat this Soviet decision very seriously. We could respond to it with a proposal to conduct direct talks with the Soviet Union with a view to concluding an agreement banning the deployment of all types of weapons in space. The unilateral Soviet moratorium on putting antisatellite weapons into space is a fine beginning for work on concluding such an agreement acceptable to both the Soviet Union and the United States. Now is the very time to ban the deployment of any weapons in space.

The new Soviet foreign policy initiatives are further proof of the USSR's desire for peace, A. Thompson, executive director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, pointed out. As a result of the militarist policy of the Reagan administration, which is constantly whipping up the arms race, the international situation is now extremely tense. U.S. working people and the entire American people are increasingly clearly understanding the danger of Washington's present course. The plans to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe pose a serious threat to the security of Europe and also to that of the whole planet. Joint efforts by the American and European peace movement must avert this danger.

Painting a general picture of Soviet foreign policy, Yu.V. Andropov pointed out that the USSR would like to improve relations with the United States, but he emphasized that it would be a dangerous error to reckon on achieving military superiority over the USSR, THE WASHINGTON POST writes. The Soviet leader announced the Soviet Union's imposition of a moratorium on the first placing of antisatellite weapons into space and called for talks on banning the use of antisatellite weapons. These proposals are aimed at resuming the discussions on this problem which were begun under the Carter administration but which have not in practice been held for the past 4 years.

The banning of antisatellite weapons accords with the interests of both sides, and of the United States itself above all. But it seems, NEW YORK TIMES commentator T. Wicker points out, that President Reagan has so far sought merely to shift the arms race into space instead of striving to conclude a Soviet-American agreement banning antisatellite weapons -- and it was precisely such an agreement that Yu.V. Andropov proposed at the meeting with the senators.

"New Example of Goodwill," "USSR Against the Militarization of Space," "USSR Position: Persistently and Consistently To Strengthen Security," "Important Soviet Initiative" -- under these headlines the socialist countries' press publishes materials on the new Soviet peace initiative.

The Soviet leader's statements, Bulgaria's ZEMEDELSKO ANZME points out in an editorial commentary, are imbued with tremendous concern and responsibility for preserving and strengthening world peace. Every word and every thought of Yu.V. Andropov radiates Leninist allegiance to the cause of peace and readiness to do everything necessary to prevent nuclear catastrophe, to preserve people's lives, and to ensure the peoples' peaceful future.

The deicision announced by Yu.V. Andropov for a unilateral moratorium on the Soviet Union's placing of antisatellite weapons into space is of tremendous significance, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU writes. This Soviet initiative is concrete evidence of the USSR's goodwill and its determination to promote the strengthening of peace and international security.

Reagan Shows 'No Interest'

LD230309 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Vladimir Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Will humanity take President Reagan's road to prepare star wars, or will such wars and the dangers inherent in them be jointly removed? At his recent discussion with a group of American senators, the Soviet leader called for not spreading the arms race into outer space.

About the new Soviet proposal and Washington's reaction to it, here is a commentary by Vladyslav Kozyakov, and this is what he writes.

Yuriy Andropov proposed concluding an international treaty for a total ban on the testing and deployment of weapons of any kind in space last Thursday. In the next move, the Soviet Government officially suggested that the United Nations General Assembly, in its next session opening in New York in September, should discuss the conclusion of such a treaty to ban the use of force in space and from space against the earth. A copy of the draft was sent to the United Nations secretary general. In the draft, the Soviet Union calls for a radical solution to the problem, involving antisatellite weapons. It urges the complete reuunication of effort to develop new antisatellite systems, and the destruction of existing such weapons.

Without waiting for the treaty to be finalized and concluded, the Soviet Union has pledged not to place antisatellite weapons in outer space first. Yuriy Andropov said this at his meeting with the American senators. The Soviet unilateral freeze will hold as long as other nations, including the United States, refrain from deploying anti-satellite systems in outer space. Thus the Soviet leader has approached the problem of preventing star wars in a practical way. The question now is how the American administration will respond to the Soviet move. Will it be ready to follow the Soviet example, and forgo the testing of antisatellite weapons? So far the White House has only been talking of striving for disarmament. But one concrete action was needed to bring about agreement. It has invariably chosen a tactic of sabotage.

This has not escaped [word indistinct] many American analysts. On Saturday, Tom Wicker said in THE NEW YORK TIMES that despite all his arms control (?brag) before the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Reagan showed no interest in a new set of talks about antisatellite weapons. [Word indistinct] Yuriy Andropov's proposals (?as) facilitating an agreement, THE NEW YORK TIMES observer said that instead of seeking an agreement banning such weapons, President Reagan seemed determined to launch an arms race in outer space.

This is exactly the essence of the policies followed by the present American leaders. To placate public opinion, State Department officials are promising to study the Soviet proposal, but at the same time they are expressing doubts -- naturally unsubstantiated -- that the proposal is feasible. It appears that the Reagan administration continues to regard outer space as an arena for military competition and a means of attaining military superiority. This intention was stated bluntly in a secret Pentagon directive on defense that was published by American newspapers at the beginning of the year. The document instructed American officials to direct preparations to wage war effectively from outer space and (?to bar) the signing of any treaty banning space-based weapons.

Treaty Called 'Positive Step'

LD221309 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

The new peace initiatives put forward by Yuriy Andropov in his recent conversation with U.S. senators have been reiterated in the draft treaty on the prohibition on the use of force in outer space and from outer space with regard to earth suggested by the Soviet Union as an item on the agenda of the forthcoming 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The purpose of these proposals is clear, namely, to prevent the militarisation of outer space, the spread of the arms race beyond the confines of earth. It is another very important step taken by the Soviet Union in a series of its foreign policy actions intended to avert the threat of deadly nuclear war from mankind.

The threat of the escalation of the arms race in outer space is quite realistic. This is exemplified by the latest actions of the United States, in particular, by the plans announced by President Reagan for the deployment of a new large system of anti-missile defences with the use of laser weapons, the antisatellite weapons program carried out by the United States, and also its plans for the large-scale use of manned spacecraft for military purposes. During the past 20 years, according to the American press, the United States has spent an astronomical sum of about 50 billion dollars on military space programs.

The proposal tabled by the Soviet Union at the United Nations is called upon to raise a dependable barrier to the plans to turn outer space into a source of mortal danger to the whole of mankind. As Claiborne Pell, the leader of the group of U.S. senators who met Yuriy Andropov at the Kremlin, has rightly said, all of us are passengers of the huge spaceship called earth and whether we all live in peace or perish together depends on how we cooperate. He characterised the Soviet peace initiative as a "positive step" and stressed that the ball was now in the U.S. court.

It is an important characteristic of the Soviet-sponsored draft treaty that it combines political and legal obligations of states on the non-use of force in outer space with material measures. It provides not only for the prohibition of the testing or deployment of any space-based weapons but also for the elimination of the existing anti-satellite systems and the prohibition of the development of new ones. The draft treaty also envisions means and methods of verifying compliance with it.

The large-scale positive international response to the new Soviet initiatives shows that they are meeting with vital interests of all the peoples. The responses are keynoted by the idea that the Western states, first and foremost the United States, should take most seriously the Soviet proposals and also follow the example of the Soviet Union, which has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to put any anti-satellite weapons into outer space.

'Broad Response' to Initiative

LD221823 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] The new peaceful initiatives outlined by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in his conversation with the U.S. senators have evoked a very broad response in the world. Here is the latest news commentary by Aleksandr Zholkver, political observer for Central Television and all-union radio.

[Zholkver] From the numerous responses my attention was drawn by an article in THE WASHINGTON POST where the USSR proposal to prevent the militarization of space is compared to our country's pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons. This comparison is perfectly logical. Surely, the current initiatives by the USSR have not come out of thin air. They are a part and a continuation of the consistent and peace-loving course of our country.

Take any aspect of the problem of strengthening universal peace and in all areas our country occupies an active position.

One of the most topical questions is the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. At the Geneva talks the USSR has made several constructive proposals on this matter. If they were implemented, the overall quantity of medium range nuclear weapons in Europe would be reduced by a factor of approximately three, both for the USSR and for the NATO countries. As for the strategic nuclear arsenals of the Soviet Union and the United States, we are proposing, as Comrade Andropov noted in his conversation with the U.S. senators, not only to freeze the number of missiles already in existence, but also to renounce the development and testing of new types of strategic weapons, as well as to limit as much as possible the modernization of existing ones.

I would recall that our country has repeatedly made constructive proposals on so-called conventional weapons as well, from steps to reduce armed forces and weapons in central Europe, to initiatives to reduce military spending, to an agreement with NATO countries on the nonuse of force.

Now the Soviet Union has raised an exceedingly important question and proposed that it be examined at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly. That is the question of averting the threat and real danger of the arms race spreading into space. It is a question of banning testing and deployment of any space-based weapons. Once again our country is taking a concrete step. The USSR is unilaterally pledging not to be the first to deploy any sort of antisatellite weapon in space.

So, as with the nonuse of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union is showing both initiative and good will.

I have seen a report saying that the U.S. State Department promises to study the Soviet proposals attentively. Will this be followed finally by a positive response by the United States to Soviet peaceful initiatives?

LATEST TRIDENT MISSILE TESTS REPORTED

LD222301 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1905 GMT 22 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] The UPI agency has reported from New York that the Pentagon carried out the latest test of the intercontinental Trident missile, which can carry eight nuclear warheads. It was launched from a submerged atomic submarine approximately 80 km from the Florida coast. The U.S. Navy now has three atomic submarines, each of which can be armed with 24 such nuclear missiles.

'UNPRECEDENTLY DANGEROUS' THREAT OF WAR CITED

PM191122 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 83 First Edition p 6

[Article by Yu. Zhilin: "Security in the Nuclear Age: The Peoples' Common Enemy -- the Threat of War"]

[Text] The current year is seen by the broadest public opinion as a special year in the development of the international situation -- it is being called a "critical," "decisive" year, a "turning point." But the essential thing is not the words, it is the awareness of the unprecedentedly dangerous consequences for the fate of world peace of the U.S. Administration's intentions to embark on the deployment of new nuclear missiles on the European Continent.

More than ever before the "special" year is focusing the international public's attention on the characteristics of the nuclear age. This age has not only introduced into the practice of international politics such methods as using atom bombs to incinerate the peaceful population of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, imperialism's nuclear blackmail, and its plan to use the nuclear sword to cut the Gordian knot of the capitalist world's problems once and for all. This age has also brought what you might call the process of the objective ousting of war -- nuclear war -- as "a rational continuation of policy," as a potential means for achieving any kind of political objective. This has come about not only because of the unprecedentedly destructive nature of nuclear arms, but also as a result of the new correlation of sociopolitical forces in the international arena; primarily as a result of socialism's progressively turning into an increasingly powerful factor influencing the course of world events. This did not happen suddenly.

Even if we take the changes in the distribution just of military-strategic forces in the nuclear age, the following main stages in these changes can be discerned: first, the liquidation of the U.S. monopoly on nuclear arms at the end of the forties, second, the ending of the invulnerability of the U.S. territory, which is situated between "two oceans," as a result of the development of intercontinental missile arms by the Soviet Union in the fifties; and, third and last, the achievement of the overall military strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism as a whole -- this took place in the seventies.

"The attained military-strategic parity has deprived the United States of the opportunity to blackmail us with the nuclear threat," Yu.V. Andropov has noted. "This parity is a realiable guarantee of peace and we shall do all in our power to preserve it."

This parity means in effect that a policy that gambles on nuclear war is tantamount to a policy of suicide, a course of self-destruction, on the part of any power attempting to achieve its aims through the use of nuclear missiles. However, this parity has by no means negated the role played by the subjective factor, the significance of political will, or the need to purposefully influence the development of international relations in favor of peace. This is because not only does the objective possibility of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict persist, but there is also the U.S. Administration's political course which makes this danger realistic.

Both the aims of the most aggressive U.S. imperialist circles, and the potential means for attaining them (nuclear blackmail and nuclear war) are such an affront to mankind's conscience that they are more often blurted out inadvertently than openly discussed. And when people do take the risk of discussing them, they evoke obsolete notions about "national security interests" that have taken root among the imperialist states' most diehard reactionary ruling circles and also in the social mentality of wider strata of the public in capitalist countries.

From time immemorial right up to the world wars the concept of "one's own" national security was often divorced and even isolated from the need to ensure international security. In the nuclear age the destabilization of interstate relations is fraught with the threat of nuclear war and its catastrophic consequences that will not bypass a single nation. In the past, the notion of national security, with or without justification, dictated that matters had to be arranged so that in the event of war you would emerge victorious. Now the only way to strengthen national security is to avert another world war. In this way, in the present conditions, national security is most closely tied up with international security, and what is more with global security. This is a fact of the nuclear age.

For centuries the concept of national security was based on the countries' equipping themselves and providing themselves with weapons. Now the pursuit of unrestrained competition in the arms race, while undermining international security, is threatening national security, too. The increased mass of nuclear arms in itself enhanced the danger that they may be triggered: Either as a result of a military-political miscalculation, or even unintentionally -- as a result of technical "hitches" in the latest weapons systems acting as a detonating device and setting off a universal nuclear conflict.

The arms race is also increasingly undermining global security because it leads to the development of types of weapons that lend themselves less and less to monitoring or verification by other states and thus the chances of banning or limiting them on the basis of international agreements or treaties are getting slimmer. In other words, this race may become uncontrollable.

There is not and cannot be firm international security, and consequently national security, in the conditions of the continuing arms race -- that is another fact of the nuclear age.

From time immemorial the sense of "one's own" national security was often in antagonistic contradiction with the sense of other people's national security. This antagonism has been crushed by the objective logic of the nuclear age. But it has not been crushed in the political logic of the most aggressive circles, first and foremost U.S. imperialism. Worse still: In their way of thinking and use of words the very idea of national security has been distorted, rendered insipid, and entirely reduced to the aim of subordinating other peoples to their hegemonistic aspirations. Suffice it to say that Washington's interventionist actions from the Persian Gulf to the Caribbean are being justified in terms of "concern" for U.S. national security -- which is a mockery of common sense. And there are attempts to use "concern" for the national security of the U.S. NATO allies to cover up the intention to jeopardize the security of the socialist community states.

Just as it is impossible to win a nuclear war, so it is impossible to win the arms race. The level of development attained by the Soviet economy, science, and technology provides no grounds for entertaining hopes of this kind. The imperialist world has been warned by the countries of the socialist community that in no case will they allow anybody to achieve military superiority over them. In practical terms this means, among other things, that should matters progress as far as the siting of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe, the socialist countries will adopt effective countermeasures. This position has nothing in common either with prestige considerations, or with threats, or with inertly following the trend of the arms race buildup.

The following parallel suggests itself. The resolution of the task of ending the U.S. monopoly of the atom bomb was neither evidence of the Soviet Union's lack of a desire for peace, nor an attempt to threaten the United States, but a vital necessity in the profoundest and most accurate sense of the word -- in order to preserve peaceful living conditions for the Soviet people, in order to save mankind from nuclear diktat. In precisely the same way measures to prevent U.S. military superiority, which is designed to unleash a nuclear war in Europe so that the United States remains outside the zone of conflict, could become equally vitally important for the goals of mankind as a whole.

Just as, at one time, before it had the atom bomb, and later even when it had the bomb, the Soviet Union kept proposing to ban nuclear arms, so now, too, it has proposed to stop before it is too late, and has put forward initiatives to lower the nuclear confrontation in Europe, initiatives that in no way infringe and can only strengthen the national security of all European states, and indeed not only European states.

Despite all the contradictions that exist in relations between the USSR and the United States, the time has come for Washington to grasp the simple truth that not everything that is bad for one side is necessarily good for the other side, that today Soviet and American people have a common enemy -- the threat of war. The U.S. President said in one of his speeches that he cannot imagine the future "in terms of a confrontation between the great countries with guns cocked," and furthermore "nobody knowing whether someone was not going to pull the trigger." If R. Reagan acted logically he would have responded by practical steps to the appeal from Moscow late last year that called for "fingers to be removed from the triggers and arms to be provided with a reliable safety catch." What he is actually doing is quite the opposite.

People must not and cannot be allowed to plead the interests of their own national security in order to infringe the national security of other countries with impunity -- this is yet another fact of the nuclear age.

The law of physics that every action causes a reaction has filtered through into politics. However, international politics under present conditions demands not only reaction but also interaction. In order to maintain parity at increasing levels it is insufficient that the sides' military-industrial potentials function in isolation. But to lower this parity, and lower it to the lowest level -- which is precisely what the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are striving for -- diplomatic efforts on both sides are needed. The actual solutions to controversial problems can vary. But they can be arrived at only on a mutually acceptable basis and not at the expense of the national security of whoever it may be.

Legitimate national interests can be safeguarded on the basis of a reliable balance built not on one-sided arms upgrading but on the mutual curbing of the arms race, given the scrupulous observance of the principle of equality and identical security. And a path to this goal can be forged through strengthening the principle of the nonuse of force and recognition of talks as the only possible means to resolve controversial issues in the nuclear age.

Finally, the Soviet concept of security in the nuclear age proceeds from the fact that a normalization of the international situation in the moral and political sphere presupposes the renunciation of all propaganda of war and saber-rattling whenever international tension flares up.

In present conditions the humanitarian essence of the communist philosophy of peace is reflected in its constantly increasing importance not only for obtaining genuinely human conditions of life for millions upon millions of people, but also for ensuring the continued viability and survivability of the human race.

The simple intuition of the people's masses and, if you like, their self-preservation instinct are far ahead, on the path toward the facts of the nuclear age, of the backward logic of armchair politicians and strategists imprisoned by the formulas of past ages. This does not mean, of course, that reason has not played its own role. On the basis of their professional knowledge, scientists and doctors, and many military experts, including some from NATO countries, not to mention figures in the workers' movement, have played an active part in shaping mankind's perception of the world in the face of the problem posed by the nuclear age.

This new world outlook now unites in the antiwar movement millions of people of different ideologies and diametrically opposed political positions on social questions.

This unification, of course, has not removed and cannot remove the problems of the class struggle, but this struggle has itself been enriched with new content: The system of political unions is assuming new, unprecedented scope and objective merging of formerly unmergeable forces in one and the same channel -- the worldwide manifestation against nuclear madness -- is taking place and will continue.

This change on a genuinely historic scale in the public mood has also affected the capitalist countries' politicians who has a realistic appreciation of the situation in the international arena in the face of the harsh realities of the nuclear age. The fact that this change is gaining in scope is confirmed both by the mood prevailing in the West European capitals and by the resistance to the militarist plans of the White House in the U.S. Congress. Thus, not only in West Europe, but in the United States too, many people are beginning to realize that nobody poses more of a threat to those countries' national security than the policy of the present Washington administation itself.

The class interest of the representatives of capital dictates the pursuit of military profits. Their class interest dictates their feeble efforts, in one way or another, to halt the inexorable process of revolutionary changes in the world. But this factor does not preclude comprehension of the fact that nuclear wear, to put it mildly, will not be a profitable affair.

All these different manifestations of class interest interweave in an odd sort of way or else clash in the foreign policy thinking of the capitalist countries' ruling circles. The struggle between these different trends will obviously take up the whole of the eighties. A great deal will depend on which of these trends prevails. But, of course, the fate of peace will not be decided only by the struggle for priorities among the financial oligarchy's various class interests. This struggle will be determined to a decisive degree by the general alignment of forces in the international arena. The degree of activness of all -- without exception -- of the forces opposing the global threat hanging over mankind will largely determine mankind's future.

U.S. CRITICIZED FOR 'GIGANTIC' CBW PROGRAM

LD221554 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva August 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The new Soviet initiatives aimed at banning chemical weapons have evoked much interest among the states participating in the Disarmament Committee. A complex of relevant proposals was submitted to the committee at the previous session and slightly complemented by the Soviet delegation last week.

Having stressed the vast importance of early progress in drafting an international agreement on the prohibition of that barbarous type of weapons of mass destruction, Viktor Israelyan, the leader of the Soviet delegation, stated that all the countries participating in the Warsaw Treaty announced in the Prague Political Declaration that they thought it necessary to expedite work to draft a proper international convention.

Political observers at the Palace of Antions point out that the Soviet Union's constructive stand on talks to ban chemcial weapons is a positive factor. They also draw attention to the fact that the United States, while touting its "flexibility and constructive attitude" at the talks, is now about to go ahead with its gigantic programme to produce the more dangerous type of chemical weapons, binary gases.

The decision of the U.S. Senate to set aside 130.6 million dollars for the purpose, in particular, for the development of the "Big Eye" chemical bomb and the production of chemical shells or 155-mm howitzers, is another step in the implementation of the 10 billion dollar programme of preparations for chemical warfare.

Addressing a session of the committee, Alberto Lopez Oliver, leader of the Venezuelan delegation, has stressed that the early drafting of a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons meets the vital interests of all nations. The time has come at the talks, he said, when it is necessary ot set aside technicalities and go over to drafting the key formulas of a future international agreement.

Brazil's delegate Selso Antonio de Souza e Silva has noted that the committtee badly needs the formulas stating the results already achieved, which could be viewed as the basis for work to put together individual components of a future convention.

NEW JOURNAL VIEWS CEMA MANAGEMENT ISSUES

PM181544 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 83 Second Edition p 4

[B. Filippin report: "Management Questions"]

[Text] At present the socialist community states, in line with the decisions of the fraternal party congresses, are confidently transferring their countries' economies onto an intensive development footing and expanding and improving production sharing and cooperation within CEMA. Of great importance in the resolution of the extensive and manifold tasks in the national economic sphere are exchanges of leading experience, the revelation of the objective laws governing the functioning of the economic machinery, and questions pertaining to the selection and placing of cadres and the theory and practice of improved management of the socialist economy.

These topical questions are analyzed by leading scientists from the community countries on the pages of a new journal, PROBLEMS OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MANAGEMENT [PROBLEMY TEORII I PRAKTIKI UPRAVLENIYA], the first issue of which was published recently by the International Scientific Research Institute for Management Problems, set up by the governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR. The journal is intended not only for specialists, but also for a wide readership interested in the problems of the CEMA member-states' development.

NATO PLANS FOR MERCHANT SHIPS' WARTIME USE EYED

PM221945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 83 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch from own correspondent M. Kostikov: "Carriers for the Pentagon"]

[Text] Helsinki, 17 Aug -- Secret Pentagon and NATO plans to use the merchant navies of the bloc members, including Denmark, to transfer large U.S. military subunits and combat hardware to West Europe have come to light. Regarding this, the Danish communist newspaper LAND OG FOLK points out that NATO plans to make extensive use of these countries' container ships for military purposes.

The Pentagon has cast Britain in the role of main "carrier" for the transfer of its weapons and combat hardware to West Europe. The Tory government has signed a contract for the use of 80 container ships belonging to a number of NATO members. According to the Swedish newspaper SVENSK SJOFARTS TIDNING, this will enable around 11 million tons of military equipment and combat hardware to be transferred. The new "module system" devised at NATO headquarters and discussed at a secret meeting in London last April will enable container ships to be adapted for this purpose within 48 hours. In addition to containers, such a vessel can carry six sea carrier VTOL warplanes, two large helicopters, and military personnel. The containers will be loaded with missiles, missile launchers, and antimissile weapons.

The Scandinavian press reports that the Pentagon's Scandinavian NATO partners are also included in the plans for transferring U.S. weapons and combat hardware. In Denmark's case, back in 1979 the Danish Ministry of Industry Maritime Shipping Committee concluded contracts with the owners of around 100 large Danish merchant vessels, which are to be used to transport subunits of U.S. and British Marines to Europe in the event of a so-called "crisis situation."

NATO'S 'AUTUMN FORGE-83' PREPARATIONS NOTED

LD221533 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Brussels August 22 TASS -- Active preparations are underway at the North Atlantic Treaty headquarters for holding large-scale exercises, code named "Autumn Forge-83," in September-November this year. According to circles close to NATO the exercises will be held over vast regions of Western Europe and the north Atlantic.

NATO manoeuvres of this type have acquired a regular character and are held each autumn. According to military experts, their scope, in respect to military hardware and personnel involved, as well as regions of their holding, is increasing with every year. It is indicated that this time they will involve about 300,000 servicemen, including special units airlifted to Western Europe from the United States. According to some reports, the NATO command plans participation of about 300 warships, several thousand combat planes, and tanks in the future manoeuvers.

It is noted here that the "war games" pursue qualitatively new tasks. According to observers close to the NATO circles, forces involved in "Autumn Forge-83" will master, in particular, methods of the so-called "limited war" against countries of the socialist community. The concept of the "possibility" of this war is being stubbornly imposed by the United States on its bloc partners.

BRITISH LETTER, SOVIET REPLY ON EAST-WEST PEACE

PM191420 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 17 August 1983 carries on page 10, under the general heading: "International Life" and the rubric: "Polemics," a 1,200-word letter from British Professor Gabriel Horn and an 800-word reply by Soviet Academician Ye. Primakov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, under the title: "No Time to Lose! When Fighters For Peace Must Stand Against Their Governments." The letters are introduced by the following LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial note: "Cambridge University Professor Gabriel Horn has sent to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's editorial board an article raising a number of questions which presently perturb a certain section of the Western public and sharing his deliberations and doubts with the readers.

"In reply to Professor Horn, Academician Yevgeniy Primakov sets out the Soviet public's viewpoint on the questions raised in the article."

Professor Horn speaks of the Soviet Union's losses during World War II and the undoubted desire of Soviet people for peace, notes that the peace movements in the West are not controlled by their governments, describes the various forms of their actions, and mentions that some of the peace activists are accused of being manipulated by the Soviet Union. He states his disbelief in this accusation but speaks of the great damage being done by such claims. "It is vitally important that the movement against nuclear war speaks with an independent voice, without being the mouthpiece of its own government, NATO, Washington, or Moscow. Any attempt to subordinate these movements to the hegemony of these centers could only weaken and break them, reduce their efficiency, and increase the risk of a nuclear conflict," Professor Horn writes.

He then turns to the fact that no equivalent to the Western peace movements exists in the Soviet Union, and that people in the West often look on the Soviet peace movement as an instrument of its government. "It is possible that this view of the Soviet peace committees and peace movement is incorrect. In that cast it is vitally important to correct it as sooon as possible," he says. Professor Horn goes on to draw the difference between the intentions and actions of governments, calls for freer contacts between individuals and institutions, and urges that the mistakes and incorrect evaluations of the past on both sides be forgotten and mutual trust be established.

In reply, Academician Primakov differentiates between the two types of peace movements -- those in the West having to be against their government's militaristic policies while "in the USSR the peace movement does not and cannot include struggle against the government policy" because this policy reflects "the true aspirations of the Soviet peoples and their will." He speaks of the Soviet peace movement's desire to establish contacts and cooperate with all who are striving against nuclear war, and draws attention to "certain forces in the West" which try to equate the questions of struggle against the nuclear arms race with changes in the power system in socialist countries. Primakov rejects the contention that the Soviet Union is equally to blame for the present situation, since it was forced by the West to "equalize the correlation of potentials," and cites the fact that the Soviet peace movement is funded by voluntary donations as proof of its independent character.

CORRECTION ON ANDROPOV DISCUSSING ARMS RACE

The following corrections pertain to the item entitled "U.S. Senators Meet Andropov, Continue Visit" and subtitled "Andropov Discusses Arms Talks" published in the 19 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages A 1-3.

The sourceline should read: PM181806 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 83 First Edition p 1 (changing "18 Aug" to "19 Aug")

The following paragraphs should be inserted after paragraph four on page A 2:

... of new ones.

The Soviet Union will submit detailed proposals on that issue for consideration to the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly.

In addition to these proposals, Yuriy Andropov said, the Soviet leadership has taken an exceptionally important decision: The USSR assumes the commitment not to be the first to put into outer space any type of antisatellite weapon, that is, imposes a unilateral moratorium on such launchings for the entire period during which other countries, including the United States, will refrain from stationing in outer space antisatellite weapons of any type.

Such a decision is a fresh concrete demonstration of the Soviet Union's goodwill, its determination to work in practice for stronger peace and security for the peoples. It is to be hoped that the United States will follow this example.

During the discussion ...(supplying dropped passage)

U.S. EMBASSY STAFFERS SAID INVOLVED IN SPYING

LD221346 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- The state security organs of the USSR have disrupted the spying activities of Soviet citizen A. Ivanov. An investigation has brought to light facts incontrovertibly testifying to the involvement of a number of staffers of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in this spying business. When Ivenov was arrested, the CIA's instructions for the collection of intelligence information and the maintenance of secret communications along with other materials and means for spying activities were taken from him. The USSR Supreme Court has sentenced Ivanov to a long term in prison.

USHAKOV SAYS U.S. VIOLATES VIENNA CONVENTION

LD231042 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 23 TASS -- The attempts of the U.S. authorities to induce the under-age children of the Soviet diplomat Berezhkov and TASS correspondent Kukharenko to stay in the USA, thus breaking up families, are immoral, outrage every upright man and, moreover, conflict with international law, a TASS correspondent has been told by Professor Nikolay Ushakov, a prominent Soviet expert on international law. He heads the international law sector at the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences and is a member of the U.N. International Law Commission.

Nikolay Ushakov said that the U.S. Administration agencies had violated the provisions of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations which read that members of the diplomatic personnel of the permanent missions and members of their families, including under-age children, enjoy, first, personal immunity, i.e., cannot be detained in any form, and second, enjoy absolute immunity to criminal, civil and administrative jurisdiction of the host country.

The U.S. Government authorities' justification of the outrageous attempts to detain Soviet children in the United States by regulations of U.S. national legislation is absolutely untenable, Ushakov stressed. Every lawyer knows that it is a commonly recognized prinicple, reflected, in particular, in the 1969 Vienna Convention on the law of international treaties, that the state cannot fall back on its national legislation to fail to comply with international obligations. This shows that the attempts of the U.S. authorities are completely unlawful.

It is the duty of every state strictly to observe international commitments. Regrettably, the United States has been lately breaking them more and more often, Ushakov noted. Acts of provocation and arbitrariness are perpetrated in that country against citizens of not only the Soviet Union but also other socialist countries, and also developing states.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY CHARGED WITH 'HYPOCRISY'

LD221208 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast; Talk by Tomas Kolesnichenko, editor of PRAVDA's international news department]

[Text] I have before me quite a curious statement that has come from Washington. The White House, it says, does not object in principle to the FBI's use of lie detectors to ascertain the circumstances of how documents from the White House were obtained by Reagan's team. This involves the well-known scandal concerning the loss, or more accurately the theft, of Carter's documents in 1980 during the election campaign when he was preparing for a debate with Reagan.

At the time when Reagan and his team took over the White House, this was still unknown. No one knew precisely what had been brought to the helm of power by this group of representatives of the extreme conservative wing of the Republican Party. It was later that this scandalous affair became clear.

President Reagan announced at his first press conference that his government would pursue an honest policy. Now we have the result: Reagan's closest advisers including William Casey, chief of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, are now to sit at some sort of shameful bench for the accused and the fluctuations of the pointer of the detector are to determine whether they are lying.

But so-called lie detectors are scarcely needed to establish the indisputable truth that the representatives of the Reagan administration lie -- not only on the subject of stolen documents, but on a broad range of both domestic and foreign policy issues. Judge for yourselves. Speaking on the radio a few days ago, Ronald Reagan said: We are in favor of peaceful democratic changes in Central America, and we are proving this daily by our actions. We do not support dictators; in particular we are helping El Salvador to become a democratic state.

Let us ponder these words. After all, the whole world is aware that in Central America and particularly in El Salvador, Washington has been supporting a bloody junta which has wiped out thousands of the country's peaceful inhabitants -- a junta that is kept in power only by Washington's bayonets. Or take another example: Everyone knows what is presently happening at Nicaragua's borders, that is, the provocations and the use of Honduran territory as a U.S. base where counterrevolutionaries are being trained. A huge naval armada has been sent to the country's shores. But President Reagan has referred to this dispatch of warships as only normal maneuvers.

As for foreign policy and policy toward the Soviet Union, Washington has recently been talking increasingly about some kind of peaceful initiatives and about the alleged flexibility being displayed by Washington. But again this is hypocrisy and demogogy. The whole point is that the elections are approaching and many Americans are really frightened now by Reagan's adventurist foreign policy. Now, chasing after votes, the U.S. President, who is intending to seek another term, is urgently trying on the garb of the peacemaker, as they say. Actually, the White House has not changed the nature of its declared crusade against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Washington is even making use of methods that are impermissible and shameful for a great power, such as the hounding of Soviet diplomats. War has even been declared against children in today's Washington.

Returning to the lie detectors, I would like to say that the American leadership would scarcely need to take risks and agree to undergo this procedure. But suppose that these machines start working for real!

U.S. VIEWS ON THAW IN RELATIONS AN 'ILLUSION'

LD221151 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 21 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast; Aleksandr Bovin commentary: "Illusions and Reality"]

[Text] Hello there, comrades. Moscow has always taken a serious attitude on the state of Soviet-American relations, and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's recent meeting with American senators and the new initiatives put forward by Comrade Andropov emphasized this once again. We do not need confrontation and we are ready to seek agreement; this is the sense of the Soviet position. In politics, however, as in life in general, to have a quarrel you just need the ill will of one party, but to make up you need the good will of both. And it must be said, I regret to say, that no real manifestations of good will have hitherto been noticeable from Washington.

But the curious thing is that despite the real state of affairs, the American press, and the Western press in general, are inclined toward optimism. Typical in this context was an article in THE LONDON TIMES, entitled "Hold for a Thaw." Its author writes: After the tension and chill of the past 2 and 1/2 years, the United States and Soviet Union are striving to establish more stable relations. And here is another view. It belongs to the American Kremlinologist, Harland. It seems to me, he said, that both sides for the first time are starting to move in parallel directions.

How fine it would be if everything really were like that. But no, that is not the way things are. I have not heard, somehow, of the U.S. President receiving Soviet parliamentarians or leaders of Soviet trade unions. On the contrary, the Americans are creating all sorts of obstacles to contacts.

American officials continue to direct their smears at our country and organize all sorts of provocations. Nor have I heard of Washington renouncing its unwise intentions to beat the Soviet Union in the arms race. In addition, it could hardly be considered that the actions of the Americans in the Near East, in Africa, and in Latin America -- that game without rules which the Americans are so enamored of -- can promote the growth of mutual understanding between our states.

Obviously, it is altogether a long way from parallel directions. So why this optimism? Well, it seems that one has to remember in this connection a certain tendency that people have to confuse wishful thinking and reality. Fear can, in general, be quite a good teacher. Americans are beginning to realize that Reagan and his team are playing with fire. That frightens them and they begin to calm their fears with hopes of a thaw and musings about a change for the better. Of course, one can fully understand the Americans. We all hope for a change for the better. And yet, whatever the lure of illusions, it is better to stay in the real world. The tension in Soviet-American relations is not abating yet.

Does that mean that there is no place for optimism? No, there is no place, I repeat, for illusions. The Americans should soberly assess and reassess their own policies, and then there will be hope. And as far as we are concerned, we shall not be the ones to spoil things, as they say. The Soviet Union, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov told the American senators, would like to have a level of accord with the United States which would ensure normal, stable and good relations, to the mutual advantage of both parties and to the great benefit of the cause of universal peace. That is precisely how things stand, comrades.

REACTIONARY REPUBLICANS 'INFLUENCE' U.S. POLICY

LD221509 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 22 TASS -- The American press writes ever more often that the reactionary wing of the Republican Party demands a greater say in the White House's foreign policy. It has become known, for instance, that William Clark, the President's national security adviser, has actually assumed control of a number of major political issues which have hithertofore been the responsibility of the State Department.

In particular, the State Department has been denied a role in the settlement of the Lebanese crisis even without advance consultations. Responsibility for major diplomatic activities in the Middle East has now been vested in Clark's deputy, Robert McFarlane. The United States is taking major steps to escalate its military intervention in Central America without consulting the State Department and Secretary of State Shultz either.

For instance, Shultz had no advanced knowledge of the decision to conduct major exercises in that region. The State Department's leading expert on Latin American affairs, Thomas Enders, has been replaced by Clark's man, Langhorne Motley. The press cites evidence of the fact that the President has entrusted Clark, the head of the recently established inter-departmental arms control planning team, with working out the strategy of the American delegation to the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union.

According to informed sources, all this is explained by the fact that Reagan, who promised the Americans dramatically to enhance the role and importance of the United States in international affairs, is obviously displeased with the tactic of "step by step" diplomacy drawn up by the Department of State.

The reshuffle in the diplomatic community is linked here to the election campaign which has actually got underway in the United States and in the course of which Reagan's Democratic rivals lay emphasis on the setbacks of the incumbent in foreign policy. A number of periodicals directly point out that Clark's role in foreign policy has grown considerably whereas that of Shultz has markedly declined.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO 'DISCREDIT' SOVIET ARMED FORCES

PM191605 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Aug 83 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Captain First Class G. Grachikov: "The Real State of Affairs in the Usual Anti-Soviet Campaign"]

[Excerpts] Items on the Soviet Armed Forces in the U.S. mass media have recently become more frequent.

One could only welcome the interest shown in our Army and Navy, in their history, their everyday existence, combat training, and the sources of their combat might and high moral-political status. All the more so since there is no lack of materials on this subject. The life and activities of the Soviet Armed Forces are given a systematic airing on Soviet television and radio and in papers and magazines, and there is a wide literature on these questions. Invitations to troop exercises by large Soviet groupings and formations are periodically given to military observers and attaches from foreign states, capitalist ones included.

Thus the mass media of the United States and other Western countries have available to them all the information necessary to give their public a truthful report on the Soviet Armed Forces. But objective information does not suit the present leaders of the United States who have made outright anti-Sovietism and anticommunism the basis of their foreign policy. For this very reason an unprecedented campaign has been unleashed there to discredit the Soviet Armed Forces in the eyes of the American and world public.

The tone of this campaign is set by the U.S. Administration. Its leaders have through their slanderous statements tried many a time to sully the picture of the Soviet soldier. Thus in conversation with a group of journalists on 26 May, President Reagan, hypocritically appealing to the feelings of the civilized world, "enriched" the correspondents with a whole set of propaganda falsehoods about the Soviet troops constituting the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

On White House orders various types of movie, television, and radio falsehoods are in the making, and pseudoscientific research distorting the history and tasks of the Soviet Armed Forces and the moral makeup of Soviet fighting men is being published. On the administration's orders the Rand Corporation has undertaken to issue a series of "research papers" on "the influence of demographic changes on Soviet military policy." The main editors of the series, A. Wimbush and A. (Aliksiyev), are at pains to show the presence within the USSR Armed Forces of certain national contradictions. But all their "proof" is pure fabrication and has nothing in common with reality.

A certain A. Cockburn, an old hand at fabricating malicious and slanderous concoctions, published an article in HARPERS in which he piled up a whole mass of false assertions and absurd conjecture imbued with pathological anti-Sovietism. Resorting to fraudulent means, Cockburn alleges that medical aid for soldiers and sergeants in the USSR is completely lacking and that mass illness is rife among them.

Soviet officers are credited with such qualities as careerism, fear of responsibility for taking decisions, and a desire to grow rich off the backs of their subordinates -- the very qualities characteristic of officers in those armies where the spirit of gain and money grubbing reigns supreme, being organically inherent in the capitalist system that these armies serve.

The organization of U.S. Armed Forces exercises in the program "Counter Forces" is provocative in character. In accordance with this, the enemy in the exercises is played by subunits imitating Soviet Army subunits -- the so-called "32d Guards' Motorized Rifle Regiment." The said "regiment" comprises more than 1,000 men, is equipped with Soviet combat equipment and weapons -- or what is made to look like them -- and its "personnel" wear Soviet-style uniforms. The "Counter Forces" program is receiving wide coverage in the media, which emphasize that it instills American servicemen with a spirit of anti-Sovietism and prepares them morally and combatwise for war with the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states.

The aims of stirring up hatred for the Soviet people and its Armed Forces among the U.S. population and especially among young people of draft age are also served by the so-called "Confrontation" program implemented by the U.S. Army Mobilization Command. Under this program American servicemen dressed in Soviet uniforms and using the USSR national flag travel around colleges and schools giving lectures setting forth..."the USSR's aggressive military doctrine." As if on behalf of Soviet servicemen they make insulting attacks on the American people. The innocent young people take these shows at face value and are left in the complete certainty that they have been watching "Soviet servicemen," workers at some "Soviet mission" or other in the United States.

Such officially sanctioned provocation by the official U.S. authorities with regard to the state symbols of the USSR and its Armed Forces and the Soviet uniform and badges of rank is a blatant violation of the generally accepted norms of international law. Moreover, elementary human propriety is blatantly flouted.

Whom is this malevolent lie aimed at? Above all at the uninformed or disinformed people in the West in whom the "psychological warfare' headquarters try to foster enmity for the Soviet people and hatred for their armed defenders. These publications have one aim. By slinging mud at the Soviet Armed Forces the American "crusaders" would thereby like to distract world public opinion from the actions and intentions of U.S. aggressive circles, to camouflage the antipopular aims and tasks executed by the U.S. Army in various areas of the world, and to cover up the numerous crimes that have been and continue to be perpetrated by the American militarists in many corners of the globe.

USSR SOCCER TEAM TIES MATCH IN BEIJING

PM230802 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 83 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "They Played a Draw"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Aug (TASS) -- "Today's final comradely match in the PRC involving the soccer players of Donetsk's "Shakter" club ended in a 1-1 draw. On this occasion the guests were meeting the Chinese national side in Beijing's "Gongren" Stadium.

S. Yashenko opened the scoring in the 16th minute of the first half. Liu Haiguang tied the game 5 minutes into the second half. There was no quarter given in the match and there were many goal-scoring chances at both ends. For instance, in the 41st minute of the first half a shot from the Chinese striker hit the bar.

In "Shakter" coach V. Nosov's opinion the guests played better today than in the first two games, but they had worthy opponents. Around 80,000 spectators were at the stadium, and the match was broadcast nationwide on Chinese Central Television.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON BEIJING ANTARCTIC EXHIBITION

PM190834 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exhibition in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Aug -- An exhibition has opened in Beijing which, for the first time, displays the materials of the Antarctic research carried out by Chinese scientists: they include about 200 photographs as well as specimens of rock, lichen, pelts, fish and marine algae.

As the XINHUA news agency reports, Chinese experts have carried out research at six Antarctic stations belonging to Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, and Chile. A representative of China's Antarctic research committee has confirmed that China is going to set up its own station in the Antarctic "as soon as conditions permit." The PRC is planning to open a polar research institute.

U.S. 'INTERFERES' IN PRC INTERNAL AFFAIRS

OW210544 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Loshev commentary]

[Excerpt] Headed by the U.S. Reagan administration, the imperialist aggressive bloc has launched a new crusade expedition against all socialist countries and forces. The targets of the expedition include the Soviet Union, Poland, Democratic Germany, Mongolia, Romania, Vietnam, Cuba, Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China. Let us repeat, that it is aimed at all socialist countries and forces without exception. It is no accident that the U.S. imperialists rudely interfere with China's internal affairs and maintain active ties with Taiwan in various areas. This is the reality at present. The current struggle is primarily one between socialism and imperialism in the world. Under such circumstances, if a communist party or a socialist country takes any parallel action with imperialists, such action can only bring a heavy loss to that party and country. Collaboration with imperialists in attacking the Soviet Union and other socialist countries or in any other aspect is detrimental to the socialist cause no matter what strategy is involved. In no way can a country successfully build and perfect its socialist system and repulse the attack by bourgeois ideas if it does not wage a resolute struggle against imperialists in the international arena and refuses to unite with fraternal countries.

JAPANESE MEMORANDUM TO LIFT NUCLEAR WEAPONS BAN

LD222255 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1112 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, 22 Aug (TASS) -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The memorandum issued by a group of high-ranking military officials and influencial members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party in Japan, who call for a review of the three non-nuclear principles officially declared by the government, is new evidence of the dangerous growth of militarist tendencies in Japanese political life. These principles envisaging Japan's renunciation of the production, possession and imports of nuclear weapons are in direct correspondence with the antiwar article in the Japanese Constitution and are backed up by a special decision of the highest law-making body -- the parliament. They have been presented as a fundamental tenet of state policy in the military sphere.

In practice, however, these principles have now long been violated by the United States as it turns Japan, as if it were a NATO country, into its forward nuclear springboard. Moreover all this is done with the knowledge of official Tokyo.

American officials acknowledge that Japan is "an important link" in U.S. nuclear strategy. Japanese harbors have become permanent ports of call for ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which carry nuclear weapons on board. It is reported that today the U.S. nuclear submarine 'Haddock' entered the port of Yokosuku, which has been turned into a large American naval base. This is already the 17th entry here this year by American vessels with nuclear weapons on board. During the whole of 1981 there were only seven visits by American nuclear ships in Yokosuku.

A special detachment of U.S. Armed Forces equipped with nuclear weapons is stationed on Okinawa. The Pentagon itself makes no secret of this fact. Now, preparations are in hand to base American F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, in the north of the principal Japanese island of Honshu.

The authors of the memorandum propose that the ban on bringing nuclear weapons into Japan or into Japanese waters should be lifted because it is allegedly not in keeping with national security interests. But a country that has experienced the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki cannot fail to appreciate the serious threat to its national security which is represented by the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in Japan.

The memorandum seemed to be timed to coincide with talks between the Pentagon chief and the head of the Japanese military department that start in Washington today. Its aim is the further expansion of the American-Japanese military alliance. At the same time, the appearance of this militaristic memorandum illustrates the growing desire of Japanese military circles to determine the country's political line. The lessons of the recent past show what lamentable consequences this can have for Japan itself and the cause of peace.

'CONDITIONS STIPULATED' AT U.S.-JAPAN TALKS

LD221645 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Aug 83

[From the Vremya Newscast; correspondent Vykhukhovlev report from Tokyo]

[Text] Tanikawa, the director general of the Japanese Defense Agency, who is in the United States, has assured the Pentagon that Japan is ready to actively assist in the implementation of U.S. plans to deploy in the next few years the latest U.S. F-16 bombers, which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons, at the Misawa Air Force Base.

While Tanikawa was in Washington listening to instructions from Weinberger on how much further Japan ought to increase its militarist preparations, a whole series of talks has been going on here in Tokyo on supplying Japanese military technology to the United States.

This matter was brought up recently by Washington in July last year, but as early as January this year the Nakasone Government decided on regular supplies to the United States of its latest military equipment. And that despite a very strict official ban on arms exports.

It is well known what it is that Washington is after -- first and foremost the latest developments from Japanese electronics companies, laser missile aiming systems and special coating material that renders the bodywork of combat aircraft invisible to radar.

Now that the question of supplying military technology is already resolved in principle, the United States is demanding a rapid settlement of specific forms of its implementation. At the talks in Tokyo they have stipulated conditions for total access to all technological innovations without exception.

AIMS OF REAGAN'S TRIP TO JAPAN DISCUSSED

LD221841 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Tokyo and Washington have officially announced that President Reagan will come for a visit to Japan in November of this year. Active preparations for the visit are already in full swing. Ivan Vladimirov comments:

These preparations include a trip to the United States by the chief of Japan's Defense Agency, Tanikawa, who is to discuss with Defense Secretary Weinberger military cooperation between the two countries and the build-up of Japan's military might. These are the issues where the stands of the current Japanese Government and the Reagan administration converge most of all.

To some extent the upcoming visit to Japan by the United States President is due to the community of his and his future host's outlooks on the arms race. Until recently America's President didn't bestow too much attention on Japan. Each of the post-war United States presidents went to Western Europe, and more than once, while Japan was visited only by Presidents Ford and Carter. The upcoming call by President Reagan is obviously aimed at demonstrating a high degree of allied ties between the United States and Japan. The American side believes that such a demonstration has become possible as a result of changes in Japan's foreign policy and military (?concepts). That is why the framework of preparations for President Reagan's visit includes talks on those issues where the positions of the two sides maximally approximate or coincide. This explains the trip to Washington by the chief of Japan's Defense agency, Tanikawa. There is no doubt that in the course of his talks with Defense Secretary Weinberger the two sides will reach understanding. President Reagan's visit to Japan will also involve discussions on military cooperation and on the coordination of their viewpoints on disarmament questions, that is, the arms race. This was revealed recently by Premier Nakasone at a news conference. It is noteworthy that Japan's premier had chosen the city of Hiroshima, destroyed by America's atomic bomb, as the scene of his statement.

There is also another factor accounting for President Reagan's trip to Japan and to a number of other countries the United States maintains relatively smooth relations with. A trip to Western Europe would inevitably involve anti-war manifestations of clearly anti-American nature, be it West Germany, Italy, Britain or some other country. The West European nations resolutely oppose the intention to press on them new American nuclear weapons and to turn Western Europe into America's nuclear pawn. And since President Reagan decided to seek reelection he needs a tour abroad which would display his tenacity and ability to overwhelm the other negotiators. So his trip to Japan would serve these purposes to perfection. Besides, President Reagan may be counting on another display of support for America's foreign policy stance from Premier Nakasone.

But what will the Japanese government and people get from this support? The government might decide to make more political concessions to the United States Administration. However, their obedient trailing in the wake of America's aggressive policy increases the danger of Japan's being entangled in some dangerous military adventure.

ABE TOUR OF KURIL RIDGE ISLANDS 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD212235 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1402 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Aug (TASS) -- The ruling circles of Japan have taken their latest anti-Soviet action. S. Abe, minister of foreign affairs, made an "inspection" tour today on board a patrol boat in the direction of the Soviet islands in the sourthern part of the Kuril Ridge. Such provocative visits, as the KYODO TSUSHIN agency notes, have begun to be of a "regular nature". Earlier this year the chief of the National Defense Agency, K. Tanikawa, was in this same region.

ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTESTS, 'REPRISALS' IN PAKISTAN

Opposition Leaders Sentenced

LD222226 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] In Pakistan a summary military tribunal has sentenced another nine opposition leaders to flogging and imprisonment. They have been convicted on charges of having made speeches at meetings and taken part in demonstrations against the regime of Ziaul Haq. The meetings and demonstrations were for an end to military rule, for free elections and the re-establishment of democracy. The number of people arrested is reported to have exceeded 5,000.

Fatalities, Arrests

LD222058 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Protests against the regime of Ziaul Haq continue in Pakistan. They started a week ago. The antigovernment actions are especially vigorous in Sind Province where in six cities the authorities have used troops against demonstrators. In the city of Nathan Shah one demonstrator was killed. In all, 14 persons have died as a result of the repression. Dozens more have been wounded. Over 5,000 were arrested. The demonstrators demand the abolition of military rule and the holding of elections.

More Arrests 21 Aug

BK230831 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] In Pakistan, 75 persons were arrested on Sunday in a bid to disperse crowds of demonstrators opposing Ziaul Haq's military rule. Demonstrations were held in Peshawar, Lahore, Karachi, Larkana, and other cities. These actions, which have been continuing for over a week, have been organized by the Opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. The demonstrators are demanding abolition of martial law and holding of free elections.

Officials Disagree With Regime

LD222229 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] The opposition in Pakistan says several demonstrators were killed and 75 arrested during clashes with police on Sunday. In Sind Province about 100 government officials have retired because of their disagreement with the policies of the military administration. They condemned the campaign of reprisals mounted by the Ziaul Haq regime against the demonstrators for the restoration of democracy. In the past few weeks over 5,000 people have been arrested in Pakistan.

USSR-DRA COOPERATION CITED ON TREATY JUBILEE

LD191827 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Aug 83

[From the "Time, Events, and People" program]

[Text] On 18 August, 64 years ago, a treaty was signed under which Britain officially recognized the full independence of Afghanistan.

This ended a protracted period of the country's semi-colonial dependence on British imperialism. And now, each year, on 18 August the Afghan people mark their day, the day of the restoration of independence. At the microphone is our correspondent, Aleksandr Levchenko:

The treaty followed the stubborn struggle of the Afghan people against the colonialists. The Soviet state provided great support in that struggle. In 1919 our country was the first to recognize the independence of Afghanistan. In his letter to Emir Amanullah Khan, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin greeted the independent Afghan people and confirmed the striving of the land of the soviets to establish friendly relations between the two states. The foundation for such relations for many years was laid by the Soviet-Afghan treaty on friendship, which became an important factor for strengthening the national sovereignty of Afghanistan. After the victory of the April Revolution, relations between our countries were raised to a qualitatively new level. In the conditions of an undeclared war launched by the forces of imperialism against the republic, the Soviet Union was and remains a faithful friend of Afghanistan.

Projects built in Afghanistan with the technical assistance of the USSR are already producing up to 60 percent of the whole of the republic's industrial output. These include a nitrogenous fertilizers works in Mazar-e-Sharif, the gasfields in northern Afghanistan, gas pipelines, the Kabul bread combine, and others. A major role in strengthening Afghanistan's economy is also played by trade relations between our countries. This is what Muhammad Hoseyn (?Sayeq) trade representative of the DAR in the USSR, had to say in an interview.

[Begin (?Sayeq) recording in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] Trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, says Comrade (?Sayeq) are successfully growing and strengthening every day. They are based on equality and mutual advantage of the parties. At the present time more than 60 Afghan firms are conducting trade operations with Soviet foreign trade organizations. I would like to emphasize that for the republic trade with our northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, is of vital importance. After the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan relations linking the Soviet Union and Afghanistan became fraternal ones. Now, Comrade (?Sayeq) goes on, Afghanistan's foreign trade is one of the important factors in strengthening the potential of our country. We import from the Soviet Union grain, flour, sugar and petroleum products. Moreover, we buy such goods as fabrics, footwear, machine tools, lubricants and detergents. The basis of our exports to the Soviet Union is natural gas, of which the republic has large reserves. We also export wool, dried fruits and certain agricultural products. Trade between our countries is conducted on the basis of clearing transactions which, stressed Comrade (?Sayeq), is very advantageous for Afghanistan. With the technical assistance of the Soviet Union our country has built or is building more than 180 large and medium-scale industrial projects. Many of them have already gone into operation, and 70,000 Afghans are working there, having gained trade skills during construction.

We are striving to ensure that Soviet-Afghan trade and economic relations develop at a rapid rate. The fraternal and disinterested aid of your country, said Muhammad Hoseun (?Sayeq) in conclusion, is a guarantee for the successful economic development of Afghanistan. [End Recording]

EMPHASIS ON 'UNITY' AT POLISH-GDR SUMMIT

PM221939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Boris Averchenko "Commentator's Column": "Strength in Unity"]

[Text] The official friendly visit to people's Poland by a GDR party and state delegation headed by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has been successfully completed. It took place in the businesslike and comradely atmosphere characteristic of meetings between socialist countries' leaders. Conversations and talks were held between W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and E. Honecker. Questions relating to further developing bilateral relations and the problems posed by the current international situation were discussed.

Poland and the GDR are good neighbors and friends. They are united by common ideals and aims and a desire for peace and progress. Economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries is expanding with each passing year. Their reciprocal trade turnover is increasing. They are extensively exchanging progressive experience in various sectors of the national economy, creating joint enterprises, and helping each other to build large socialist industrial installations.

During the talks the sides agreed to further expand collaboration. Given that the present U.S. Administration, which openly supports the Polish counterrevolutionary rabble, is applying discriminatory measures against Poland in a bid to undermine its economy and strike at its socialist system, the community countries' fraternal aid is invaluable to Poland. The GDR delegation expressed support for the activities of the PZPR and all the country's patriotic forces, whose efforts are aimed at normalizing the situation and consolidating socialism's gains in Poland. Both countries expressed their desire to continue actively participating in CEMA's work and deepening socialist economic integration.

Questions relating to ensuring peace, limiting arms, and achieving disarmament were central to the meeting between the two fraternal parties and countries' leaders. In a joint statement adopted on the basis of the results of the talks, the sides stressed the timeliness of the range of peace proposals recently put forward by the Warsaw Pact states. Poland and the GDR advocate reaching agreement at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and express full support for the USSR's stance at these talks. The statement points out that both sides will continue resolutely to oppose any manifestations of territorial pretensions and revanchist tendencies in the FRG, especially attempts to challenge the treaties concluded by the socialist countries with the FRG and the four-power agreement on West Berlin.

The meetings and talks in Warsaw reaffirmed the fraternal countries' determination to tirelessly strengthen the unity and cohesiveness of the socialist community -- a bastion of world peace and progress.

SOVIET, HUNGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

PM221153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Soviet-Hungarian consultations took place at the USSR Foreign Ministry 17-18 August with the participation of F. Esztergalyos, Hungarian deputy foreign minister; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and V.P. Suslov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium.

Talks were also held between G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and F. Esztergalyos.

TWO ANTHOLOGIES OF ANDROPOV PUBLISHED IN HUNGARY

PM191433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Published in Hungary"]

[Text] Budapest -- Two books containing speeches, articles, and interviews by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- "For Peace, For Socialism" and "60 Years of the USSR" -- have been published in Hungary.

The books' publication, declared J. Szabo, dean of the Higher Political School under the MSZMP Central Committee, has generated great interest in Hungary. These works are of exceptional significance for the preservation of peace and the building of socialism, and also for the further expansion of cooperation between the fraternal countries.

The statements by the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state are evidence that at present the USSR considers that the most serious international problem is posed by the aggressive policy of imperialism, which increasingly threatens the socialist community and the people's social progress and independence.

The USSR's constructive peace proposals are clear evidence that the Soviet foreign policy is based upon lasting and principled foundations. At the same time, it shows a readiness, within reasonable limits, to compromise for the sake of mankind's supreme interests, the interests of safeguarding peace.

Enormous interest has been generated in Hungary by the party and government measures to enhance the efficiency of the Soviet economy. The CPSU acts as the driving force behind the necessary changes. This is manifested in such important spheres as improving the organization of production, increasing the output of consumer goods, further developing agriculture, consolidating labor discipline, enhancing the role of labor collectives, and developing socialist democracy.

Relations between the MSZMP and the CPSU, J. Szabo stressed, are determined by the principles of socialist internationalism, which include joint labor for the benefit of common goals and respect for mutual interests. The mutual study of experience and its broad application in the building of socialism are highly significant. This is why the publication of Yu.V. Andropov's works in Hungary is highly significant for the further development of fruitful cooperation between our parties and countries.

BUNDESTAG'S CONSENT NEEDED FOR NEW U.S. MISSILES

PM190848 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Social Democratic Party of Germany's Position"]

[Text] Bonn, 16 Aug -- As West Germany's DPA news agency has reported, the Social Democratic Party of German [SPD] has reaffirmed its position which states that the Bundestag's permission is needed for the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles on FRG territory. An article published in the WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU by prominent FRG politician Alfred Emmerlich, deputy chairman of the SPD's Bundestag faction, stated that in striving to secure a vote on the question of the deployment of the new missiles, the SPD is relying on a number of articles of the FRG Constitution -- the fundamental law -- as well as on decisions of the federal constitutional court. As a result of an "arma upgrading" of this kind, he stressed, the weapons belonging to U.S. forces stationed in the FRG are acquiring a "new quality" which is not envisaged by the treaties on troop deployment or by the NATO charter.

According to Emmerlich, the firepower of the U.S. troops in the FRG will change to such a substantial degree as a result of the deployment of the new nuclear missiles that the treaties will need to be supplemented and that requires the Bundestag's approval. The nuclear munitions already stored in the FRG, the SPD figure stressed, are just the warheads for the so-called battlefield weapons. The new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile and cruise missiles, on the other hand, are capable of reaching distant areas of the Soviet Union. "That is where the new quality lies," A. Emmerlich stated.

Regarding Emmerlich's statement, Juergen Todenhoefer, the Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union parliamentary faction's spokesman on disarmament policy, has said that the SPD is trying by any means to prevent the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG. "By its constant attacks on the NATO two-track decision," he stated, "the SPD is driving a dangerous wedge between the FRG and its most important ally -- the United States."

FRG'S BAHR PRAISES SOVIET STAND ON SPACE WEAPONS

LD191806 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Bonn August 19 TASS -- Chairman of the FRG Bundestag Subcommission on Disarmament and Arms Control, a prominent figure of the SPD Egon Bahr praised the new Soviet peace proposal put forward by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov during the conversation with the U.S. senators.

Social Democrats support the "no-arms-in-space" initiative, Egon Bahr said today in Bonn. The proposals put forward by Yuriy Andropov aim at halting the arms race in space, Egon Bahr stressed.

"The commitment unilaterally assumed by the Soviet Union not to be the first to put in space any types of anti-satellite weapons is a good prerequisite for the necessary negotiations and reaching verifiable agreements in order that space could for ever remain free from weapons. One can only hope that the USA adopted a constructive attitude to the new Soviet proposals," Egon Bahr said.

SWEDISH COOPERATION WITH U.S., NATO EXPANDING

PM221401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[APN-attributed Colonel A. Fedorov report: "To the Detriment of Swedish Neutrality"]

[Text] The north European public has recently had increasing reason for alarm and despondency over the steadily expanding military cooperation between traditionally neutral Sweden and the North Atlantic bloc countries and particularly with the United States -- the bloc leader. People have still not had time to forget the facts about the transport of U.S. arms and military hardware to Norway across the country which went on for many years, and now new evidence has appeared of strengthening Swedish-U.S. ties in the military sphere.

The issue concerns a visit made to Sweden by a group of U.S. military airmen during which the guests carried out flights in warplanes, including the very latest Viggen fighter, in addition to a program of events more customary for such occasions.

The press has already noted the fact that Sweden for the first time has allowed foreign airmen to fly in aircraft of the latest type over the neutral country's territory. There is also another very remarkable fact: Both as regards the transit of U.S. weaponry across the country and as regards this occasion, Sweden's military and political leadership tried to conceal what was happening from the public. In this context it is hard not to agree with those observers who stress that such a hushing up of the facts is direct evidence of the pronounced thrust of the increasing military cooperation between the United States and Sweden and of the latter's encouragement to NATO's military preparations.

That is why the signs of the erosion of Sweden's traditional neutrality that have been appearing cannot fail to cause concern and regret.

PORTUGUESE CP LEADER CUNHAL INTERVIEWED

OW190821 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0915 GMT 18 Aug 83

["Always in Struggle" program; Soviet television interview with Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, by Igor Fesunenko, Soviet television political observer, in Portuguese with superimposed Russian translation; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Igor Fesunenko] Comrade Cunhal, you had a meeting with Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. As is known, questions of defending peace and the struggle against the threat of nuclear war were at the center of the problems discussed during this meeting. In connection with this, we would like to know your opinion, Comrade General Secretary, about the situation in the world. What, in your opinion, are the reasons for the serious exacerbation of the international situation?

[Cunhal] Indeed, the international situation and the threat to peace in our world was at the center of attention in our meeting with Comrade Andropov. This is the major problem of our time. Both parties agree that the situation is really extremely complicated, that the arms race represents a great danger, and that it is necessary to put an end to it, and in particular it is essential to eliminate the threat of a thermonuclear war which is looming over the world.

I think that the reason for the exacerbation of the international situation is clear to my party, the Portuguese Communist Party. The reasons for this are understood by all who are capable of being objective and unprejudiced. In particular we consider that great progress was achieved in the past decade in the struggle of the working people and peoples of the world. This entirely and fully corresponds with the objective development of human society and accords with the aspirations and will of the peoples. And of course, attempts to hinder this process artificially cannot stop the achievement of victory in the liberation struggle of the working people and the people of the world.

Nevertheless, the more aggressive circles of imperialism hope that they can prevent the progress of mankind and its movement in a direction which the working masses desire and strive for. The imperialists think that they not only can stop the course of history but even reverse it, and this does not concern just imperialism as a whole, but primarily U.S. imperialism. Now, insofar as we have mentioned U.S. imperialism, it ought to be specified that we mean Reagan administration.

The White House is especially responsible for the exacerbation of the international situation insofar as it is striving to plunge the world into the arms race again. It attempts to solve its problems by force, changing and disturbing the balance of strategic forces in the world, and above all nuclear forces.

Now, as far as the European Continent is concerned, although this concerns not only Europe but the whole world as well, the U.S. Administration, in striving to deploy its new missiles on this continent, has embarked on an adventurist and extremely dangerous course. And it is essential for those who struggle for peace to keep this in view.

The struggle for peace is not only a struggle against nuclear arms; it is a struggle against the policy which can transform these arms into an instrument of thermonuclear war and bring all mankind to catastrophe. Herein lies the need to view the struggle for peace primarily as a struggle against the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, and speaking more concretely, against the policy of the Reagan administration.

[Fesunenko] Comrade Cunhal, you have just said that one of the main reasons for the exacerbation of international tension is the U.S. Government's decision to deploy its new missiles on the European Continent. Taking into account that this NATO decision was also approved by the Government of Portugal -- a NATO member country -- we would like to know what is the Portuguese public's attitude toward the plans to impose the new U.S. missiles on Europe?

[Cunhal] Indeed, we are talking about a decision adopted by NATO. It is a U.S. decision and if it has not been openly imposed on Europe then at least it was accepted under great pressure. And Portugal, as a NATO member, did indeed sign this decision and is therefore responsible for it.

I think that we should view two aspects of the missiles problem: First of all by keeping in mind the deployment of missiles in Europe as a whole, which represents a great danger to peace and security; and secondly from the point of view of the missiles' deployment in Portugal. After all we have no guarantee that the Portuguese Government will not some day approve the deployment of U.S. missiles on Portuguese territory as well. But on the basis of numerous facts we can assert that our people are categorically opposed to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Portugal. In connection with this I would like to cite an example. The newspaper EXPRESSO, which is influential among rightist parties, published the results of a public opinion poll on the question of how the Portuguese public views the possibility of the deployment of U.S. missiles in our country. And according to the findings of this paper, 83 percent of the Portuguese opposed this. This is a most characteristic fact.

The struggle against the missiles is presently unfolding in two directions. First of all, it sets itself common aims which also face all the people of Europe; and secondly the working people of our country are waging a struggle to change the foreign policy of our government, for a democratic government and for a democratic policy, and not only at the level of solving internal problems but in the foreign policy sphere as well -- a policy of peace and cooperation with the people of the world. And this struggle is naturally being waged against Portugal becoming a pawn in the hands of aggressive U.S. imperialism.

[Fesunenko] Soviet Communists and all Soviet people follow this unremitting attention and warm sympathy the struggle of the broad masses of people of Portugal for their political and social rights. Early parliamentary elections took place in Portugal on 25 April 1983. What are the Portuguese Communist Party's main tasks, Comrade Cunhal, in the present political situation?

[Cunhal] I will readily tell the Soviet television viewers about the situation in our country. The elections on 25 April this year were a very important event in the country's life. And not only from the point of view of their result, but also due to their significance for Portugal's political life. The elections concluded with a devastating defeat of the reactionary forces and were marked by a victory of the working people and masses of people. As you know, up to the elections the rightist parties had a majority in the Assembly of the Republic which serves as an institutional base for the rightist government which, both in the internal and foreign policy spheres, pursued a line of eliminating all the achievements of the democratic April revolution.

The working class and broad masses of people in our country waged a persistent struggle which had four basic aims: Dismissal of the government, dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic, creation of an interim government which would guarantee elections in a democratic atmosphere, and finally early parliamentary elections. Three of these aims were achieved. The government was removed, the Assembly of the Republic was dissolved, and early parliamentary elections were held on 25 April.

This was without doubt a large and major victory of the democratic forces in the struggle against rightist forces. As far as the election results are concerned, if any outside observer were to analyze their results and were to pay attention to the irrefutable, although possibly not too rapid, success of our party and other democratic forces and to the fact that a majority was formed in the Assembly of the Republic representing the Communist and Socialist Parties, well if any observer from another country were to take this situation into consideration -- that Communists and Socialists are a majority in parliament -- he would immediately think that there is a good basis for creation of a genuinely democratic government.

Now, how do things really stand? What is the situation in our country. I do not want to talk now about the Socialist Party, insofar as this party is a complicated organism with many antagonistic opinions. I want to stress that Mario Soares, general secretary of the Socialist Party, is a well known figure in international circles. Instead of responding to the appeal of the Communist Party to study jointly the situation and examine the possibility of forming a democratic cabinet on the basis of a parliamentary majority of Communists and Socialists, he decided to seek a common point of view and mutual understanding with the rightist parties which were in the government previously and to form with them a cabinet which pursues a policy which is nothing but a continuation of the previous government's policy. In this way Mario Soares is drawing the Socialist Party onto a dangerous path of destroying democratic freedoms, a path which the previous government of reactionary forces followed without success.

This is the complicated situation which our country is presently going through. I will not assert that another early election may be held in the near future. We are convinced that the policy which is being pursued by the current government -- the rapid deterioration of living standards of the overwhelming majority of Portuguese people, the restoration of capitalist ways, revival of the influence of monopolies, destruction of nationalized enterprises in basic branches of the economy, elimination of agrarian reforms, encroachments on freedoms, antidemocratic government methods, and obstructionism in the Assembly of the Republic -- this policy will not bring the current government success and most likely the cabinet will not last long.

By pursuing the present line the government will not be able to solve a single major national problem -- economic, social, financial, political, or military. Therefore aggravation of the internal political situation will mean an inevitable narrowing of the base which supports the government.

Many of those who voted for the parties represented in the government would not vote for them today. At present these people already oppose government measures. As far as social and political support for the government and its electoral platform is concerned, this support is disappearing very rapidly.

We sincerely believe in the strength of Portuguese democracy. Portuguese democratic institutions appeared during the revolution, in which a great variety of forces participated -- the military, the people, and many other circles -- which had a considerable influence on the country's political life. Even today Portuguese democracy cannot be compared to the democratic institutions of other capitalist countries. After all, many gains achieved during the April Revolution of 1974 have been retained in our country.

First of all this concerns social and economic problems. Monopolies were liquidated, the main branches of the economy were nationalized and despite 7 years of attacks by the reaction and counterrevolution not a single one of the large enterprises nationalized during the revolution has yet been returned to private capital.

An agrarian reform which was socialist in nature was carried out in Portugal. Now, when we say socialist, we have in view the fact that this reform was carried out by the rural toilers themselves. Quite recently another conference on agrarian reform, in which nearly 2,500 delegates as well as thousands of guests took part, was held in the city of Evora. Problems of developing agriculture and the agrarian reform were discussed at the conference.

All this -- the considerable changes in our country's life -- can in no way be compared to what is happening in other capitalist countries of Western Europe. Therefore, we believe in the strength and might of the democratic process in Portugal and in the active participation of the Portuguese people in the country's internal political life.

It is also important to note that the struggle of the masses of people in Portugal is expanding and strengthening. Reports about this are being received in both the Soviet Union and other countries of the world.

The working class of our country is organized and cohesive. It has its class organizations which were tested in many years of struggle. And in the years immediately ahead, regardless of how much the reactionaries want it, the rightist forces have no chance of splitting the Portuguese working class. On the contrary, the working class is demonstrating unity and cohesion in its ranks; and therefore we believe that the struggle of the working people will continue, that the democratic changes in the country's life can be defended, both in the internal and foreign policy spheres.

[Fesunenko] Comrade Cunhal, recently a plenum of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee decided to convene the regular 10th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party in December this year. Could you describe the preparations of Portuguese Communists for this important event in the party's life and what questions will be raised for discussion by the delegates of this congress?

[Cunhal] I doubt whether I could give a very detailed reply to your question now. I would like to recall first of all that the previous congress of our party was held in 1979. Since then the situation in the country has changed quite considerably. In 1979 the Council of Revolution was still in existence. The constitution of our country at the time was different from the one we have now. Thus, there is a new government in the country and a new political situation now and a new constitution; and our congress will undoubtedly discuss all these changes and analyze the new situation.

We are far from being self-assured, but I take the liberty to assert that the life of our country and the development of the political situation depends to a great extent on the participation of the Communist Party in the country's life. Our party is a strong party which consistently and in a principled way defends the conquests of the April Revolution. Therefore, the growth of our party's influence and prestige corresponds to the interests of all the people and Portuguese democracy.

Therefore, I have no doubt that the question of strengthening our party will become one of the major questions to be discussed at the congress. This is why we are confident that this will be a very important congress which will play a big role, not only in the life of our party but in that of the entire country as well.

[Fesunenko] Now in conclusion, Comrade Cunhal, I would like to ask you the following question: The Soviet Union, from the first days of the April 1974 Revolution, declared and has unswervingly pursued in practice a course of developing good-neighborly relations with Portugal on the principles of peaceful coexistence and a course of strengthening and developing friendship between the Soviet and Portuguese peoples. How do you assess the prospects for the development of Soviet-Portuguese relations?

[Cunhal] When we speak of Soviet-Portuguese relations we usually mean interstate relations. Our party has always stood by the opinion that relations between Portugal and the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, should develop irrespective of the government which is in power in Portugal at any given time. I want to recall that even during the years of fascism we insisted on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the development of all-round ties with the socialist countries.

Naturally, after the 25 April Revolution it became possible not only to establish diplomatic relations between our countries, but to develop durable relations of friendship and cooperation as well which even went beyond the framework of relations of peaceful coexistence. The development and deepening of these friendly relations fully corresponded, in the opinion of the Communists, with the interests of our motherland and our people.

Unfortunately, the course initiated by the 25 April Revolution was subsequently changed through the efforts of reactionary governments. Just as they opposed the conquests of 25 April in internal policies, in their foreign policy they likewise moved away from the course of friendship and cooperation with various people of the world, and, following the more aggressive imperialist circles, they took a path of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism.

The crisis which arose in our country's relations with the socialist countries has not yet been surmounted, but we Communists continue to support the development of relations with the socialist countries. Taking into account the nature of the present government, we cannot expect that a fundamental change for the better will be possible in the near future. Nonetheless, for broad public and political circles exist in our country that consider the expansion of ties with the Soviet Union and relations with all the socialist countries to be a vital necessity.

The struggle to achieve these aims will continue on all fronts -- diplomatic, political, economic, cultural, sports, and tourist. In a word, expansion of all-round ties with the Soviet Union corresponds with the interests of our country.

DELEGATION OF FINNISH CP 'ACTIVISTS' VISITS USSR

PM1907.54 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Finnish Guests"]

[Text] In line with the plan for liaison between the CPSU and the Finnish Communist Party [SKP], a delegation of SKP activists employed in the country's industrial enterprises was in the Soviet Union 8-15 August.

In addition to Moscow, the delegation visited Voroshilovgrad Oblast and familiarized itself with the CPSU party organizations' work to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, achievements in the economic and cultural sphere, the development of socialist democracy and the handling of ideological work, and with the life of Soviet people. Our Finnish guests visited industrial enterprises, sites commemorating the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat, and labor glory, and working people's recreational sites.

The delegation members had conversations on topics of interest to them at the CPSU Central Committee International department, the Ukrainian Communist Party Voroshilovgrad Obkom and Krasnodon and Severodonetsk Gorkoms, and at production associations' party committees.

MOSCOW REITERATES PROPOSAL FOR CYPRUS CONFERENCE

NC212115 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 17300 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Nine years ago in August 1974, the Soviet Government made a serious proposal connected with the Cyprus problem: It proposed that an international conference on Cyprus be convened within the framework of the United Nations. This proposal, our commentator writes, was made by the Soviet Government at a difficult time for the Cypriot people. The coup that was inspired by the U.S.-NATO special services and the subsequent landing of the Turkish troops in Cyprus had deteriorated the already tense situation on the island. In fact, it concerned the existence of the Republic of Cyprus itself.

At that moment the Soviet Union steadfastly and decisively supported the independence of the Cypriot state, which is a member of the United Nations, its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In its statement, which was made on 23 August 1974, the Soviet Union supported taking active measures for the purpose of defending the Republic of Cyprus from foreign intervention, removing all foreign troops from the island's soil and giving to the Cypriots the opportunity to solve their affairs themselves.

The Soviet Government believes, the statement mentioned, that the time has come to discuss the problem of Cyprus at the representative forum of nations which reflects the political structure of the modern world. The issue connected with the convening of an international conference within the UN framework for this purpose with the participation of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and other Security Council member states is now ripe. Naturally, perhaps other states will be invited to participate in the conference; for instance, states from the nonaligned camp. At the same time the Soviet Union supports the complete abolition of the bankrupt guarantees of the three NATO member states, Greece, Turkey and Britain, which were imposed on Cyprus by the London and Zurich agreements as hopeful international guarantees.

Submitting the proposal for the convening of an international conference connected with Cyprus, the Soviet Union started from the fact that in such a conference decisions can be commonly elaborated, with the direct participation of the representatives of the Republic of Cyprus, which can guarantee Cyprus' existence as an independent, sovereign and territorially integral state, something that would correspond to the interests of both communities.

The Soviet Government has proposed to the governments of the legitimate UN Security Council members to give corresponding, effective guarantees for the fulfillment of the international conference's decisions. The Soviet Union's proposal from the outset has met with broad support from the Cypriot Republic's Government, and from broad classes of Cypriot public opinion which have described the Soviet initiative as a true road toward the just settlement of the Cyprus problem and the restoration of a stable peace in the island.

The Soviet proposal has been supported by the socialist and many nonaligned countries. However, the United States and many of its allies in NATO have despised the Soviet proposal and have tried to settle the Cyprus problem behind the back of the Cypriot people within a closed circle of NATO states.

The NATO aggressive circles which are trying to subjugate Cyprus to their military-strategic interests are implementing such a policy even now. As regards the Soviet Union, our country consistently and indefatigably supports a just settlement of the Cyprus problem within the UN framework. This was again confirmed at the UN General Assembly meeting in May this year by the Soviet Union's permanent representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy who stressed that the convening of such an international conference on the Cyprus problem would constitute an important contribution to the lessening of tension on the island and in the areas surrounding it and would be a significant event in the cause of international detente.

This opinion, our commentator concludes, is shared by the island's progressive, democratic forces. This is confirmed by the obligation that was jointly undertaken in the minimum program of the Democratic Party [DIKO] and Restorative Party of the Working People [AKEL], an obligation according to which systematic work should be carried out for the purpose of convening an international conference under the auspices and within the UN framework in order to settle the current aspects of the Cyprus problem.

POPE'S 'ANTI-COMMUNIST' STATEMENTS REPORTED

LD191553 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Rome August 19 TASS -- In its coverage of the Pope's visit to France to the town of Lourdes, a Catholic place of pilgrimage, the Italian press highlights the pronouncements of the head of the Catholic Church in which he resorted to such anti-communist, anti-socialist stereotypes as "flouting of freedom of conscience in socialist countries" and "persecution of religion".

The local press assesses these attacks by Pope John Paul the second as a move by the head of the Catholic Church that is not fortuitous and is connected with the Vatican's line of intensifying ideological confrontation with the countries of socialism.

PATOLICHEV MEETS WITH SWISS BUSINESSMAN

PM221154 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 18 August USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev received R. Buhler, an eminent representative of Swiss business circles and president of the Administrative Council of the firm of Gebrueder Buhler.

Talks were held on questions of further developing business cooperation between Soviet foreign trade organizations and that firm.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-FINNISH TRADE PROTOCOL -- A protocol has been signed in Helsinki on joint measures by the Chamber of Trade and Industry of the USSR and the Finnish Central Trade Chamber to promote the development of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation. In particular there will be an expansion of the exchange of information about economics and foreign trade and seminars will be organized for the business circles of the two countries. Attention was paid above all to increasing the number of small-and medium-sized Finnish firms which participate in bilateral trade. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0004 GMT 20 Aug 83 LD]

EGYPT VIEWS USSR'S ROLE IN MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

LD221902 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] In an interview with the Cairo paper AKHBAR AL-YAWM, Egyptian First Deputy Foreign Minister Usamah al-Baz showed great interest in the question of Soviet participation in resolving the Middle East conflict. He said that Egypt has no interest in excluding the Soviet Union from the settlement and that if the USSR wants to play an active role in reaching a Middle East settlement it is free to do so.

This at first might appear to be an objective statement in relation to the USSR and as a sign of a change in the Egyptian attitude to a Middle East settlement. However, such a conclusion would clearly be hasty, for the following reason: First, the remarks of the Egyptian official are [word indistinct] as though the Camp David accords and the so-called separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, which was signed behind the back of the rest of the Arab world and the USSR, of course, in a way which harms the cause of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, never existed. Those steps destroyed the foundation on which it would have been possible to include all the concerned parties in a settlement.

But it is not just a question of the past, as Egypt still considers itself committed to these separate deals which obstruct a real settlement in the Middle East.

Second, there is also no foundation to what Usamah al-Baz said about the USSR's role in a Middle East settlement, which according to him should be an active role. Can Usamah al-Baz mention any non-Arab country which has supported the just cause of the Arabs more actively than the Soviet Union?

As to his advice that the Soviet Union should express its opinion with more accuracy regarding the Palestinian cause and the issue of Israeli settlements, there is no need for that. It is as though Usamah al-Baz is not at all aware of the Soviet initiatives on the Middle East and the Soviet statements in this context, whereas in fact the Soviet Union expresses in them clearly its attitude to the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, which is essentially one of complete support for the rights of the Palestinians, including their right to set up an independent national state. The Soviet Union also clearly rejects the practice of setting up Jewish settlements as part of the illegitimate policy of settling occupied Arab lands.

COMMENTARY SCORES ISRAEL WEST BANK POLICY

TA230731 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew to Israel 1800 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Commentary by representative of the Israeli Communist Press in Moscow Leon Zehavi]

[Text] The crimes of the extreme rightist settlers in the occupied West Bank cause grave concern among Israeli democratic circles. The armed settlers who terrorize the territories enjoy a very forgiving attitude on the part of the authorities. Listen to the remarks by the representative of the Israeli Communist Press in Moscow, Leon Zehavi:

[Begin recording] It is impossible to separate the base, criminal acts perpetrated by fascist groups of Gush Emunim members and others in the occupied territories, especially the atrocious murder in Hebron, from Israeli policy. The Israeli Government shoulders full responsibility for these acts. Not only does the Israeli Government not stop or detain ['otzrim] the Gush Emunim settlers, it also encourages them in this criminal anti-Arab policy.

This is compatible with the strategic objectives of the Israeli Government, which include the expulsion of the Arab residents from the West Bank in order to solve the Palestinian problem more easily. The expulsion of the Palestinian inhabitants is a declared goal of the Israeli Government, as reflected also in the new defense minister's statement. In fact, if Sabra and Shatila symbolized Ari'el Sharon's era as defense minister, then the abhorrent crime in Hebron symbolizes the methods of Defense Minister Arens in the government.

Let me add to this: It is impossible to have an Israeli policy in the territories, as it is carried out by the government and Gush Emunim, without U.S. consent. This too has now been reflected in an official U.S. announcement which states it is impractical to dismantle the West Bank settlements. In addition, the Americans used a veto in the UN Security Council on a draft resolution which condemned the murder in Hebron. Does this not constitute encouragement for those Gush Emunim forces and the Israeli Government's policy in oppressing the Arab-Palestinian people? This is a fascist plot by the Israeli and U.S. Governments which makes possible cruel oppression and the fascist acts perpetrated in the occupied territories.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HOLDING MEETINGS

LD221959 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Tunis August 22 TASS -- Meetings of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) are taking place here under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat.

The members of the executive are discussing the position of the Palestinian refugees in the occupied territories and in Arab countries. Special attention has been given to the position of the Palestinian Arabs in Lebanon.

According to a report of the WAFA news agency, the participants in the meetings have set up a special committee to study this question in detail and to prepare measures and recommendations with a view to improving the position of the refugees.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR'S TRIP TO S. AFRICA EYED

LD221757 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Next, our observer Aleksandr (Volkov) writes about United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's tour of southern Africa which will take him to Angola, Namibia and South Africa:

The situation in the south of Africa is becoming more and more explosive. The South African racists are using the unlawfully occupied territory of Namibia as a springboard for aggression and are stepping up military operations against sovereign Angola. They seek to divide the country and overthrow the government which is not to their liking, or to the liking of their overseas patrons. The Pretoria regime is backed by a number of capitalist countries and first of all the United States. It was the United States that vetoed in the Security Council a resolution on imposing comprehensive, mandatory sanctions on South Africa. It is the United States that gives the racist state military and economic assistance without which, as many specialists say, the Pretoria regime wouldn't survive even several months. In violation of the United Nations resolutions on isolating the regime of apartheid, over 800 American companies cooperate with it directly and indirectly. They control a quarter of the production of the South African mining industry, 70 percent of the output of the oil refinery industry and 25 percent of the production of automobiles.

Great Britain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, also seek to get their share of super-profits in the south of Africa through the ruthless exploitation of the cheap African labor and through plundering the natural wealth of the region. It is not accidental that Britain's ambassador to Pretoria -- Ferbusson -- said openly that Britain and the West are very much interested in preserving stability in South Africa. And to preserve that stability the West is ready not only to betray the interests of the native population of South Africa fighting for civil rights, but to sacrifice the independence of all the countries in the south of Africa. And that applies especially to Namibia which continues to be actually a colony of South Africa.

The world public rejects such a policy and demands immediate independence for Namibia in accordance with the plan of the United Nations Security Council, and the trip of the United Nations secretary general to the south of Africa is meant to be a practical step in implementing that plan.

CONGOLESE REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Congo Ambassador's Reception

PM221105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "On the Occasion of the National Holiday"]

[Text] J. Okanza, Congolese ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception on 16 August on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Congolese revolution -- the Congo's national holiday.

The reception was attended by T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials.

Kalin-led Delegation Returns

PM221256 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return of Delegation"]

[Text] A Soviet party and state delegation headed by I.P. Kalin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has been taking part in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Congolese revolution, returned from the Congo on 18 August. The delegation was greeted at the airport by T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chiarman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Okanza, Congolese ambassador to the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

VISITING TANZANIAN DELEGATION -- In accordance with a plan for party links between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, from 17 to 22 August a delegation of Tanzanian party workers was in the Soviet Union. The guests acquainted themselves with the experiences of the CPSU in the area of ideological work and training of party cadres. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 22 Aug 83 LD]

USSR-UGANDA COOPERATION PROGRAM -- The program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Uganda for the next 2 years was signed today. In accordance with the plan, cooperation will be continued in the training of specialists for the national economy of Uganda. Exchanges and links have been outlined in the spheres of culture, education and sports. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Aug 83 LD]

UPCOMING U.S. EXERCISE 'REDEX-2-83' NOTED

LD222336 Moscow TASS in English 2330 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 23 TASS -- The United States is launching another provocative show of military strength in the western part of the Atlantic Ocean close to the coast of Central America.

The Pentagon announced on Monday that major naval exercises code named "Redex-2-83" will be held in the western part of the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea from August 23 to September 17. Taking part in the exercises will be 32 U.S. warships, including the aircraft carriers "Independence" and "John F. Kennedy", 16 cruisers, destroyers, and frigates, two attack atomic submarines, and other ships. During the exercises one operational naval unit of six ships headed by the missile cruiser "Mississippi" will be acting jointly with the operational unit headed by the "Coral Sea" which is now not far from the coast of Nicaragua.

The crossing of mine fields, combat operations of aircraft carriers, and other operations will be drilled during the exercises.

The United States is involving in the participation in the exercises warships of its allies in NATO -- Great Britain and the Netherlands that have colonialist interests in the region.

The previous exercises "Redex-1-83" were held last March. As many as 36 warships and over 300 warplanes were involved in the exercises.

U.S. SAID PLANNING SURVEILLANCE BASE IN HAITI

PM221436 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch from own correspondent Yevgeniy Bay under the rubric: "Haiti": "Spy Station"]

[Text] Havana -- U.S. servicemen have established a spy base for monitoring Cuba on one of the highest points on the west coast of Haiti.

A report on this by the Democratic Union of Haitian Emigrants stresses that the station is equipped with sophisticated daytime and nightime observation facilities, enabling the movement of shipping to be monitored in the 77km windward passage separating Cuba from Haiti. The United States and Haiti are tied by a number of "cooperation" agreements in the military sphere. According to information from the Haitian emigrant organization, the dictator Duvalier will soon place the Mole St Nicolas Peninsula at Washington's disposal for the purpose of building a U.S. naval base there. In 1982 a party of U.S. military advisers spent 11 days on the island finalizing a $550,000 military aid program to the Duvalier regime.

USSR RED CROSS AIDS PERUVIAN FLOOD VICTIMS

PM221259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] The Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR has airlifted to the Peruvian Red Cross Society in Lima a consignment of medicines for the population which has been affected by flooding.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 12

PM221434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Latest Issue of Journal Published"]

[Text] The 12th issue of the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published. It publishes the report entitled "The Party of Revolutionary Action" delivered by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the ceremonial session to mark the 80th anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress. There is a leading article entitled "Peace, the Working Class, and Communists."

The section "Founding-Father of Scientific Communism" is represented by M. Ovchinnikov's article "Karl Marx and Fundamental Questions of Aesthetics." The section "At the Forefront of the 11th 5-Year-Plan" contains the following articles: "Capital Construction Under Conditions of Intensification and the Financial-Credit Mechanism" by M. Zotov, chairman of the Board of the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments; "Bank Credit: Economic Incentives and Levers" by V. Rybin; and "On A Political Approach to Economics," by P. Ignatovskiy, chief editor of the journal PLANOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO. The section "Realities of the Contemporary Era" contains the following articles: "From Our Own Experience" by Stanislaw Wronski, chief editor of the PZPR Central Committee theoretical and political journal NOWE DROGI; "An Important Factor in Support of Peace" by V. Sobakin and V. Shaposhnikov; "'Psychopolitics' and What It Conceals" by S. Roshchin; and "Counterrevolution for Export" by V. Nikolayev.

PSYCHOLOGISTS HOLD SIXTH NATIONAL CONGRESS

LD221504 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS -- Psychology in the service of society, the economy, and social progress is the keynote of the 6th National Congress of Soviet Psychologists which has ended today.

Boris Lomov, director of the Institute of Psychology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has noted in a TASS interview the great achievements of Soviet scientists in that field of knowledge during the past few years. Engineering, management, and social psychology has taken great strides. That was why most reports at the congress dealt with the practical applications of that science in the national economy. It was not by chance that the motto of the congress was "Psychologists in the Service of Practice".

Scientists display interest in the development of work and occupational skills, the rational workday regime, and a healthy psychological climate in the work collective. Many speakers at the congress commented on the application of their general conclusions from practice at industrial plants, educational establishments and, lately, in the services, Lomov said.

"No one is any longer surprised to see psychological relief rooms at many factories and construction sites of the country. It is planned to establish teams now working at many plants, schools, higher educational establishments, and also in the health system," Lomov said.

The scientist favourably regards the tendency for appointing psychologists to managerial posts in production. "Even today psychologists have been appointed deputy shop superintendents at many factories. As a rule, labour efficiency grows as a result."

Altogether 1,500 scientists attended the five-day congress.

BAYBAKOV, OTHERS ON MANAGEMENT WORK CHANGES

PM221019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report on "Press Conference for Soviet and Foreign Journalists": "Rights and Obligations"]

[Text] A 17 August press conference in Moscow for Soviet and foreign journalists was devoted to questions of improving the economic mechanism and reinforcing socialist labor discipline. It was opened by V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

At the press conference a speech was made by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of USSR Gosplan. Over the past 2 months, he said, a series of laws and economic life of the country and of our people have been adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU. The provide practical implementation of the provisions of the USSR Constitution and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum aimed at the further development of the principle of democratic centralism in management and the strengthening of "material interests in, and the raising of each worker's responsibility to society for, the implementation of his obligations.

These important decisions concern the vital interests of working people. They were elaborated on a democratic basis; were widely debated in enterprises, in organizations, and in the press; and received the full support of working people. The provisions envisaged in them reaffirm the further development of the fundamental principle of democratic centralism. Working people's initiative was, always has been, and will remain the powerful motive force for the development of the socialist economy. Centralism in conjunction with broad democratism does not only derive from our ideology but is an obligatory and necessary condition for the further galvanization of economic life, and for utilizing that enoumous potential for boosting production and increasing efficiency which is intrinsic in the socialist system of running the economy.

In adopting measures to broaden the rights of enterprises, he continued, we are not setting ourselves the task of weakening the centralized management of the economy. On the contrary, we are taking steps to improve centralized management, and to enhance its scientific essence and its efficiency. At the same time we are constantly seeking ways to optimally combine centralized management with the expansion of enterprises' rights.

Practice shows that excessive regimentation of the work of enterprises still persists in the economic management system, and that enterprises' rights to use funds and incentive systems, and to take any particular economic decision directly relating to an enterprise's activity are being limited. Therefore side by side with the consistent and persistent introduction of management forms and methods that have already proved themselves, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government recognized the necessity of implementing a system of additional measures to widen the rights of production associations and to increase their responsibility for the results of their work.

We decided to approach the pursuit of the new measures warily and, before extending the principles contained in the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers to the whole of industry, to test them with five ministries -- the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Belorussian Ministry of Light Industry, the Ukrainian Ministry of the Food Industry, and the Lithuanian Ministry of Local Industry.

Such an approach makes it possible to take each sector's distinctive features more fully into account and subsequently, after the generalization of experience, to disseminate all the best points at other ministries' enterprises.

In contemporary conditions collectives' efficient activity depends to a great extent not only on the rights they have but also on the general condition of labor, plan, and production discipline in the enterprises. These are indissolubly linked questions -- rights without discipline can harm the economy, and at the same time a high level of discipline in conjunction with broad rights can bring about the proper effect in work.

In replying to journalists' questions, N.K. Baybakov noted that our party and the Soviet state have always paid great attention to reinforcing labor discipline. At the present time, when we are setting ourselves major and crucial tasks, the precise and uninterrupted working of the whole enterprise is largely determined by the organization and order prevailing in each of its sections. Therefore questions of reinforcing labor discipline are even now of pressing importance for the economic development of the country.

This was reaffirmed at the 15 August meeting with party and labor veterans at the CPSU Central Committee. In his speech at the meeting Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized that the combination of spiritual, material, and organizational factors can produce labor of high quality, which is the most reliable guarantee of order and discipline in production.

In the resolutions on reinforcing labor discipline special attention is drawn to the responsibility of planning organs, ministries, and departments, and of enterprises' leaders to create the necessary conditions so that a high level of labor discipline may be based on an accurately organized system of the management of all production.

AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V. I. Prokhorov, replying to questions from representatives of the press, emphasized that the USSR "Law on Labor Collectives and On Increasing Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations" as well as the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU on intensifying work on strengthening socialist labor discipline are interconnected and have a single common source -- the Eighth Article of the USSR Constitution. These major legislative enactments are a further development of socialist democracy and of the reinforcement of law and order in the sphere of application of labor.

The new law took effect from 1 August this year. In accordance with it not a single major production or social question in enterprises, institutions, and organizations can be resolved without the direct participation of workers and employees.

V.I. Prokhorov dwelt in detail on the growing role and importance of trade unions in socialist society. The trade unions, he said, have been invested with the right to convene meetings of labor collectives and to monitor the execution of the decisions adopted by these meetings. As before, they are conducting much work in labor collectives through primary trade union organizations, exercising the broad rights granted to them, and fulfilling all their statutory duties and functions, including protective functions.

Our country has entered a new stage of its economic development -- the stage where increased potential and increased social requirements dictate the necessity to markedly improve the standard of all economic work, substantially enhance economic efficiency, and turn the whole of our vast economy into an uninterrupted, functioning, well-adjusted mechanism. This idea was emphasized by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at the meeting with party and labor veterans, which was held at the CPSU Central Committee.

In the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee May (1982), November (1982), and June (1983) Plenums, a set of measures are being adopted in industry and in the construction sphere so as to create conditions which will stimulate work marked by high quality productivity, initiative and enterprise. These measures are also designed to ensure a higher rate of production development.

The AUCCTU deputy chairman noted the great role which labor collectives play in establishing a creative climate in production and in combating nonproductive losses, slackness, and the neglect of duties. In assessing the matter it would be incorrect, he noted, to come to the conclusion that the adoption of the resolutions on reinforcing socialist discipline had been prompted by some kind of extraordinary circumstances. The increased scope of production, the increasing complexity of economic relations, and accelerated scientific and technical progress have increased the importance of every hour, every minute of worktime; of the strict observance of the rules of internal routine and the formation of stable cadres in every sector of production.

The measures to be applied against the violators of discipline and those who pander to them are measures which were proposed by the people and which express the demands of the people, of the working masses, in concentrated form in the adopted documents. The main judge, the main arbiter in deciding the expediency of applying and particular sanction is the labor collective itself: It is the workers, kolkhoz members, and office workers themselves. This right has been invested in them by the law on labor collectives.

Furthermore, the emphasis is not on punitive measures. A wide range of measures is envisaged, relating to material and moral incentives for achieving a high standard of discipline and improving organizational and economic work in collectives and sectors; there is increased concern for the working man.

The solution of questions pertaining to improving labor organization, eliminating the causes of interruptions in work and infringements of production and labor discipline depends to a considerable degree on the leaders. The increased demands made on them have required their increased responsibility for providing the appropriate working, living, and leisure conditions for the working people.

The Soviet trade unions' organizational and mass-political work, said V.I. Prokhorov, is aimed at promoting the further involvement of the working people in production management, the enhancement of the role of the labor collectives, and the reinforcement of socialist labor discipline in all the elements of the national economy.

V.I. Terebilov, USSR minister of justice, also spoke at the press conference. Soviet society's social and economic development is proceeding normally. However, a number of external and internal reasons indicates that there is a need for a new, considerable, and, I would say, radical, enhancement of our state's economic and social potential.

This is a complex task. It calls for new, serious, and decisive measures in the most varied spheres of the state, economic, and social life of our society.

One such aspect of enhancing the country's economic potential is the elimination of instances of violation of production and labor discipline. Article 40 of the USSR Constitution grants all Soviet citizens the most important right to work and indeed guarantees work for all citizens. Article 60 of the Constitution demands from citizens an honest and conscientious attitude to labor. In this combination of rights and obligations lies the essence of our laws and of our socialist ethics.

In some Western countries, the minister went on, even before the text of the new laws was available, a tendentious, and in some cases simply malicious attempt was made to declare our new law a violation of human rights. These are hasty and unobjective comments.

I should like to note in connection with the questions which I have received that the new norms of Soviet labor law do not contravene the provisions of those international conventions (of the ILO) which have been ratified by the Soviet Union. Let us ask the question as follows: Does the new law on strengthening labor discipline provide sufficient guarantees for a worker if he considers that the punitive measures imposed on him by the management are being applied unlawfully or unjustly? The new law contains the necessary safeguards which make it possible to appeal against an unlawful or unjust decision by the management.

What do we expect as a result of the adoption of the law? We expect important social consequences in the shape of a further reinforcement of labor discipline, increased labor productivity and through this -- what is most important -- an improvement in the citizens' material standard of living and the enhancement of our state's economic potential.

Why are we sure of this?

First, because the laws have been adopted on the initiative of the broadest strata of the population -- they are popular laws;

Second, because nobody is intending to reinforce labor discipline merely by punitive measures. The law says that the solution to the problem is based primarily on educational work;

Third, because a tremendous role in this is to be played by labor collectives, it will be they who will tackle this problem in the first instance and only when the public cannot resolve questions will the laws be applied sensibly but [as published] consistently.

And finally, fourthly, one must not depict (or understand) the matter in such a way as to suggest that the new laws are "emergency" laws. If one reads them attentively one can see that they do not go beyond the Constitution.

The precise execution of the law, V. I. Terebilov said, will be closely watched by party organs, soviets, trade unions, people's control organs, courts, and the judiciary.

Those who spoke at the press conference also gave exhaustive answers to other questions from representatives of the Soviet and foreign press.

USSR OFFICIAL ON STRENGTHENING LABOR DISCIPLINE

LD200145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0910 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Interview titled "The Law and Labor Discipline" with USSR First Deputy Justice Minister Aleksandr Yakovlevich Sukharev conducted by Moscow radio correspondent Viktor (Bychko); date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [(Bychko)] Aleksandr Yakovlevich, please tell us, what lies behind the adoption of party documents and legislative acts on issues of labor discipline?

[Sukharev] The answer to this question is contained in essence in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU of 28 July 1983).

As you know, it states that all-round strengthening of socialist labor discipline is one of the most important conditions for fulfilling plans for the country's economic and social development, for increasing the efficiency of the national economy, and for consolidating the foundations of the socialist way of life. Creative, highly productive labor and its precise organization in all sectors of production and management is one of the primary ways of enhancing the material well-being of the Soviet people and of strengthening the defense might of the Soviet motherland. Our society is one of workers, in other words a collectivist one. None of us, except for the working people themselves, are able to create material and spiritual benefits. It is only labor, the personal contribution of every citizen to public sector production, that creates the preconditions for the growth of the country's riches and the well-being of every person. It is quite understandable that the new scope of development of the economy and the constantly rising material and spiritual demands of Soviet people also dictate increased discipline, efficiency, and quality of labor. Of course one must not fail to take into account the close interconnection between the functioning of the immense economic organism and the precise fulfillment of the labor functions of every worker, between the increased value of the working minute under conditions of the scientific-technological revolution and the intensification of production.

[Bychko] You are correct, Aleksandr Yakovlevich in that after all, it is well known that just 1 minute lost in production is equivalent, on the scale of the whole country, to the results of a day's labor by more than 200,000 workers.

[Sukharev] Yes, quite right. It is for that reason that at the 26th congress of our party and at the November Central Committee Plenum, our party, backed by the opinion of honest workers -- and these are the overwhelming majority -- stated in acute and principled fashion the tasks of eradicating any signs of slackness, of resolutly struggling against drifters, shirkers, and disorganizers of production. The party and government documents just adopted, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree, are evidence of the consistent course of our party for full implementation of the basic principle of socialism -- from each according to his ability, to each according to his labor. And this position was to be heard with fresh force in the speech by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the meeting with party veterans. He pointed out that the essence of socialist discipline is in everyone giving of his all in his job. Such, to put it briefly, is the sociopolitical significance of the latest decisions.

[Bychko] And how has this course been specifically interpreted in the new legislation?

[Sukharev] I must say that the new norms of the decree and of government decisions first and foremost consolidate this political course. They regulate in detail measures for disciplinary and social pressure on transgressors, and also measures for moral and material incentives for conscientious productive labor and for consolidating [zakrepleniye] labor collectives cadres. They put into the hands of labor collectives, managers, trade unions and the public, effective means to combat absentees, shoddy workers, and drunkards, and at the same time they make it possible to encourage more broadly and weightily labor veterans and production front-rankers and innovators, both materially and morally.

[Bychko] How is this expressed?

[Sukharev] First and foremost in an increase in responsibility for violating labor discipline; both for absenteeism -- and absence from work for more then 3 hours during the working day without valid cause is now considered as absenteeism -- or for coming to work in a state of intoxication, a worker or member of staff can be dismissed or transferred to other, lower-paid work, or demoted, for up to 3 months.

And, I stress, he can be moved to any work, not only work in accordance with his profession or qualifications, as was the case previously. For instance, an engineer or office worker can be transferred to physical work. Moreover, in this period the infringer of discipline is deprived of the right to be dismissed at his own request, and for the stipulated period, advance notice of dismissal from the administration does not apply to him. Incidentally, the period of notice to the administration for dismissal at one's own request has now been increased to 2 months; the month's notice has been kept only for valid reasons. What is more, if an infringer of discipline is moved to new work, bonuses, if he has earned them, of course, are not paid to him in full, but only at half rate.

Partial exceptions to this rule are permitted on condition that such a worker has demonstrated a conscientious attitude to work in the new collective; and here the decision on the award may not be adopted other than taking the opinion of the collective into account.

[Bychko] During the discussion of the labor collectives law, many working people spoke in support of tightening up requirements concerning those who abuse alcohol. What have you to say about this?

[Sukharev] Well, I have already said something about this, but I will add that the very fact of turning up in a state of intoxication or consumption of spirits at work now qualifies under the law as a very basic violation of labor discipline, with all the consequences this entails. Cases of this kind are absolute grounds for annulment of the labor contract and dismissal of the worker or staff member.

[Bychko] At meetings and in the press, working people also demanded that the damage caused to production by guilty persons be recouped more fully and effectively. At the same time it was pointed out that the very procedure for recouping losses caused by spoiled production or by a careless attitude to machine tools, machinery and equipment is very complicated; it has sometimes encouraged slackness and a thoughtless attitude to people's property.

[Sukharev] I have to say that this demand is justified, and it has been taken up by the legislation. Of course, our legislation has always protected socialist property from a careless attitude to it. It provides for disciplinary and administrative measures and, in some cases, criminal liability. Corresponding dockings from pay for the losses caused are provided for. What is new is that the agreement of the worker is no longer required for the dockings specified. The administration of an enterprise or organization can recoup the amount of the actual loss itself without turning to the courts, but, of course, can not collect more than one-third of a worker's pay. According to the law now in effect, dockings cannot be more than one-third of the standard wage; this is, as a rule, less than actual pay. Naturally, if a worker or staff member disagrees with the amount deducted, he can apply to the people's court.

The approach to recouping losses on the grounds of drunkenness has become stricter. Losses caused during a state of intoxication will be recovered in full, regardless of pay. And this is a very important innovation, all the more since negligence and carelessness in production are often a direct consequence of drunkenness, and it is an aggravating circumstance in terms of liability for them.

[Bychko] At the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and during Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's talk with Moscow machine tool builders, the importance of correct labor organization, the personal example of managers, and their increased responsibility for keeping order in production and for the state of labor and state discipline was stressed. What legislative norms are aimed at resolving these issues?

[Sukharev] Well, first of all, a whole system of economic, organizational, and legal measures are provided for here. First, a manager is supposed to actively introduce progressive forms of organization and incentives for labor -- brigade self-accounting, payment by final results of work.

It has been recommended that broader use be made of the system of pay accounting without advances, where it is purposeful, of course, and with the agreement of labor collectives. They are obliged to be guided strictly by the principle of equal pay for equal labor, and not permit artificial leveling of pay, as has sometimes happened, or raising the extent of material incentives too high. The practice of luring workers away from other enterprises is condemned. Secondly, a stricter procedure for giving short-term leave without pay is being established. In unavoidable cases, such leave will be made up later, by agreement of the two sides, by the workers.

[Bychko] What gave rise to this measure?

[Sukharev] You see, in a number of places the attitude to such leave has become too loose, both on the part of individual workers and on the part of managers of enterprises and establishments. Judge for yourself: In some industries, two-thirds of the total losses of working time are due precisely to leave with the administration's permission. One ends up with something like legalized absenteeism. Such a practice, naturally, has been recognized as incorrect, counter to the interests of society.

[Bychko] At the latest CPSU Central Committee plenums and at the recent meeting with party veterans, a leitmotif has been that consolidation of order in production, of labor discipline, depends to a large extent on morale in the collective, and on the conditions of people's work and everyday life. How has this been reflected in the norms of law?

[Sukharev] I would say most plainly: Ministries, departments, labor collectives, soviets of people's deputies, and trade union committees have been called upon to provide the most convenience and savings in time for the working man, and to extend more broadly the practice of organizing everyday and medical services for working people directly at work. Special attention is being devoted to developing the network of kindergarten and other pre-school establishments, improving public catering, and so on.

[Bychko] Excuse me, Aleksandr Yakovlevich, I am thinking in particular of the personal responsibility of persons in office for eliminating shortcomings within the labor organization.

[Sukharev] About this I will say: For failing to adopt measures to strengthen order and discipline and for knowingly accounting incorrectly and inaccurately for losses of working time, the managers concerned will be deprived of bonuses for the results of work and socialist competition, and will be disciplined or otherwise made answerable as provided for by legislation. Moreover, the decision stresses that inability of a manager to ensure the due discipline of labor in the sector entrusted to him will be assessed as unsuitability of the latter for the post he occupies. In connection with this, it is worth mentioning the harmful practice of taking workers and staff away for measures not connected with productive work. Both in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU of 13 December 1979 on issues of labor discipline, and in the new documents, the unjustified taking of workers and staff away during working time for meetings, sports competitions, amateur art events, tourist trips, and so on, is recognized as completely impermissible. Party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol organs, and ministries and departments have been ordered to put things into due order in this regard, and to be strictly guided by the legislation in force.

[Bychko] But after all, it is well known that the level of discipline in a collective is determined not only by strict observance of the norms of labor regulations; the content of labor, its attractiveness if you like, is of no small importance here.

You must agree, in order to create conditions for rhythmic, productive labor the efforts of just one manager, or sometimes of a whole collective, can prove to be insufficient; for instance, a worker is often idle because of poor supply of raw materials, or of items needed to make a set, or they are let down by workers in allied industries.

[Sukharev] Yes, undoubtedly this is a very important component of labor discipline. It is for this reason that the Central Committee and government are putting these issues into focus. The USSR Gosplan and Gossnab, and ministries and departments, have been instructed to improve the balance between plans and material-technical supplies for works, construction sites, and agricultural enterprises; and to adopt decisive measures for fulfillment without fail of plans, tasks, and contractual obligations; and for putting an end to instances of local interests getting priority [mestnichestvo]. Such additional measures, including material sanctions for transgressors, are presently being worked out.

[Bychko] Now let us remind our listeners about the incentives.

[Sukharev] Yes, these issues also occupy a fairy prominent place in the new party and government documents. Although our legislation already provided previously for a broad complex of measures of a moral and material nature, we can see in the new decree and government decisions additional and very important incentives for labor and encouragements for honest workers. First, the managers of associations, enterprises, collective farms, and trade union organizations can make broader use of incentive funds, and can utilize them better with regard to innovators and front-rankers in production and those who have been working in their jobs conscientiously for a long time. They have been advised to take fuller account of the results of every person's labor in determining time of leave, and in distributing flats and tickets to sanatoria and holiday homes. Secondly it is very important to encourage good production workers -- industrial and office staff. In this respect it has been decided to give second and third days of additional leave -- and conscientious workers, as you know, have enjoyed such leave for a long time -- not every 2 years, as was the norm, but earlier, for every year of work.

[Bychko] What role in the implementation of the new party and government decisions is allocated to labor collectives, to the public?

[Sukharev] I would say that the most important and decisive thing is that people know that the law lives, is effective when executed, and is backed by the authority of public opinion. The nature of socialist society, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has said, is such that conscious discipline is characteristic of it. And it would be a mistake to interpret the call to strengthen discipline as unflagging administrative checking that everyone is present at his workplace. This is a complex problem on many planes, and its resolution depends on many factors, first and foremost on well arranged ideological and political education work, and skillful combination of spiritual, material, and organizational factors. In fact, the demands of law are the same for all of us but the results of its enforcement can be far from the same in different collectives. For instance, in the 13,000 strong Dneproshina [Dnepr tires] FB Association there have not been labor conflicts that have warranted intervention by organs of the courts for many years now. The success of the association in this respect can be attributed to the healthy moral-legal climate created in the collective. And we have quite a lot of such collectives.

With the adoption of the labor collectives law, and the subsequent expansion of collectives' rights and powers, let us state plainly, new and real opportunities to increase the latter's impact on consolidating order and discipline in production were opened up. It is the duty of party and trade union organizations to mobilize the immense potential of every collective, to make the comradely courts, people's control posts, workers' meetings, and production conferences more energetic in the struggle against negative phenomena.

And here we must ensure, in deed, publicity and comparability for the labor efforts of every person, and the inevitability of the force of law and of social influence in every case of infringement of labor discipline, and of an unconscientious, hack-work attitude to things.

In conclusion, I should like to stress that the new laws are in essence aimed not at increasing compulsory attributes [rinuditelnyye atributy] -- this aspect is a subsidiary, although, of course, important element in the formation of discipline -- but at stimulating conditions for free and creative labor, at creating additional guarantees for the flourishing of the creative instincts of every Soviet person, elevating the man of labor in our society. The decisions of the party and government, and also the norms of legislation which come into force on 1 September, are dictated by life and by the practice of labor collectives. They reflect the urgent demands of the construction of communism, of formation of the new person. The documents that have been adopted recently are a consistent implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, of the requirements of the USSR Constitution; they are a clear manifestation of the humanity of our order, on the banner of which is inscribed "All For the Good of the Person, All in the Name of the Person."

[Bychko] Thank you very much.

ASPECTS OF INFLUENCING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY VIEWED

OW220145 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0430 GMT on 20 August carries the 30-minute "Political Observer's Talk" program moderated by political observer Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy. The program begins with Voznesenskiy introducing the topic of this installment, which is "devoted to the most cardinal question of our country's economy, and in fact of its entire social life: the question of raising social labor productivity." He then introduces another participant of the talk, professor L.A. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, who comments on the significance of labor productivity for the economy and refers to the June CPSU Plenum where this significance was emphasized.

Voznesenskiy lauds the trend of rising labor productivity in the USSR and compares this rise to that in the United States. He notes however that "recently a certain tendency had been noted of a reduction in the rise of labor productivity. In the 8th 5-Year Plan, for instance, this rise amounted to 6.8 percent annually, in the 9th 5-Year Plan it was 4.5 percent, in the 10th it was 3.3 percent, while in the first 3 years of the current 5-year it amounted only to 2.9 percent, calculated on the basis of the annual average. I think that this is not a very favorable trend and that it enhances the significance of this problem and forces us to view it with particularly great attention. Hence the first question, Leonid Alekseyevich, is in connection with this. What has caused the reduction in the rise of labor productivity and in what way can we overcome this unfavorable tendency?"

Kostin explains by saying: "There are a considerable number of reasons, both objective and subjective. One has to take into consideration that recently the growth rate of capital investments has been reduced because they have reached such an enormous level that a further increase in capital investments is impossible even from the point of view of supplying more manpower. In addition, speaking of industry, one must keep in mind that, to tap raw material and other resources, we are moving further north and east where labor and capital investment costs per unit of production are in a number of cases higher. Further, one must consider the fact that, in relation to the above raw materials, there is a deterioration in mining and geological conditions when we extract minerals. I mean increases in the depth of coal deposits, for instance, in the case of mines, or significant increases in drilling depth.

Besides, in recent years a considerable reduction has been noted in the content of useful components in ores, of nonferrous metals, for instance. Therefore, to produce the same volume of metal it is necessary to process significantly more raw material. It is also important to note that recent bad crop years have not only affected labor productivity and production in agriculture but have also had a strong impact on industry, especially in such branches as the food industry, the milk and dairy industry, or the light industry.

Furthermore, one must keep in mind the shortcomings in the development of the infrastructure in our country, especially the lag in transport development and in the management of the material-technical base. All this significantly affects industry's labor productivity growth rate. Along with this there are a number of subjective factors, such as shortcomings in the field of economic planning and management."

Kostin then notes various measures adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the government which are aimed at improving management. As another reason for the lower rise of labor productivity he cites "a definite lessening of discipline in all its forms, including state, planning, and labor discipline." He then outlines measures necessary to solve these shortcomings which, he says, are "scientific-technical progress, increasing cadre qualifications, and improving organization of labor" and elaborates on these measures.

To illustrate the effectiveness of these measures Voznesenskiy provides an example based on the work of the ZIL Truck Plant, where labor productivity in the past 2 years increased 5 percent, and on an interview with the chief of the labor planning department of the plant. Shots of the truck assembly line and of assembled trucks are included.

Kostin continues the talk by providing other examples of effective measures taken resulting in increased labor productivity and the release of workers from labor intensive activities. In response to Voznesenskiy's question on what is new in the organization and management of labor, Kostin replies that "there are many new developments but I would suggest that we concentrate our attention on further development of the brigade method of renumeration for labor, which can be used in all branches of industry and which has already shown positive results in a number of enterprises." He cites examples of the effectiveness of the brigade contract method of work in various enterprises resulting in increased labor productivity.

To a question why labor productivity does not surpass the rise in payments for labor, Kostin replies: "This is a very important correlation, the correleation between labor productivity and salary. This correlation has become more unfavorable recently." He then cites Andropov's statements from his works on the negative effects caused to the economy by such unbalanced correlations and comments on irregularities in payments for labor whereby some enterprises illegally raise renumeration levels to attract skilled workers from other enterprises.

In concluding the talk Voznesenskiy thanks Kostin for his "convincing explanation on the questions put forward at the talk."

LEADER SELECTION, ASSESSMENT DISCUSSED

PM221200 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 83 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent V. Artemenko article under the rubric "Party Life: Style and Methods of Leadership": "References"]

[Excerpts] Chechen-Ingush ASSR -- For several years now, before promoting a particular worker in Chechen-Ingushetia, the party committees have not only asked for references from the primary party organization but have also taken account of the opinions of the people working alongside him and the opinion of the collective. This helps them to get to know the person better and to avoid blunders. Every appointment to a post is preceded by painstaking preparatory checking.

In short, much is being done in the republic to improve cadre selection, yet infringements have not been eradicated either. Recently, for example, A. Yusupov, former second secretary of Nozhay-Yurtovskiy Raykom, and Z. Kadiyev, former deputy chairman of the rayispolkom, were expelled from the party and convicted for bribetaking. How could such a thing happen? I spoke about this with Hero of Socialist Labor N. Vedernikov, senior operator of Groznyy's V. I. Lenin Oil Refinery and member of the party obkom Bureau:

"We always see to it that a leader is versed in production matters and fulfills the plan. Of course, this principle is basically sound. But something else also must not be overlooked -- what is the person's moral makeup? I will state frankly that a skilled organizer does not always make a good educator."

Of course, the honored worker is right. It is precisely the moral maturity of certain executives that has been found wanting. There are still many instances in the republic of manifestations of private-ownership mentality, thefts of socialist property, and abuses of official positions. Mutual covering up, bribetaking, and speculation have not been eradicated. It happens that a person tries to get a leading post at all costs. Frequently he even openly solicits it. This stems, as a rule, not from the interests of the common cause but from personal gain. Approximately 300 such good-for-nothing leaders, who used their official position for mercenary motives, have been dismissed in the republic in the course of 5 years.

The party obkom is increasing its exactingness toward leading cadres. Thus, the leaders of enterprises, ministries, and departments who failed to ensure the fulfillment of the plans and pledges for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan were called to account at one of the Bureau sessions. Their work received an impartial evaluation. Construction Administration Chief E. Ismailov and Agriculture Minister S. Kirillov were severely warned. A. Almaskhanov, leader of Chechingavtodor; M. Visaitov, leader of Checheningushvodstroy; and Sh. Matsayev, general director of the Terek Association; were reprimanded for serious omissions. The obkom Bureau obliged G. Yatsenko, director of Groznefteorgsintez, to ensure the maximum use of capacities.

It was decided at the Bureau session to reflect the leaders' unsatisfactory work in their personal files. Here, for example, is what was written about Food Industry Minister T. Bogatyrev: "He has shown himself to be a poor organizer and an unenterprising, incompetent leader, whose words are frequently at variance with his actions. He evaluates his activity uncritically and exercises superficial leadership of subordinate enterprises. He is arrogant in his treatment of subordinates. T. Bogatyrev has repeatedly been reprimanded by obkom secretaries and the Bureau for these and other shortcomings, but he has still not drawn conclusions from the criticism...."

It should be noted that, while making a critical assessment of the leaders' work, the obkom Bureau also paid very serious attention to the activity of the republic Council of Ministers and obliged it to give its subdivisions businesslike assistance in organizing rhythmic, stable work. The obkom intends to return soon to the work of laggard ministries and departments. And if the situation does not change, those workers of the Council of Ministers who are directly responsible for a given sector will be called strictly to account. The party obkom and raykoms have analyzed their own work over the past year. Their executives also received corresponding assessments. Reports by farm leaders who fail to fulfill the plans were heard at a session of party gorkom and raykom bureaus and in primary party organizations. The activity of the leader of every subdivision was evaluated. Measures of party influence were adopted against negligent people. All this enables party committees to tackle the education of leaders more concretely. The assessments, it must be said, have "worked." And this has a positive impact on matters.

TBILISI APRIL CONFERENCE MATERIALS PUBLISHED

PM191357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference Materials"]

[Text] An anthology entitled "Enhancing the Role of Primary Party Organizations in the Development of Working People's Social and Production Activeness, in Strengthening Discipline, and in Improving Work Style" has been published. It contains the materials of the All-Union scientific-practical conference held in Tbilisi 7-9 April 1983. The speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; "the report by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other speeches examine the topical problems connected with enhancing the role of primary party organizations in the development of working people's social and production activeness, in strengthening discipline, and in improving work style. The participants in the conference generalized the accumulated experience of work on fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums. The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

BRIEFS

AWARD FOR BRUNO PONTEKORVO -- Moscow, 21 August (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of the October Revolution to Academician Bruno Pontekorvo. The decree signed by Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, says that he is honored with this award for services to the development of the science of physics and in connection with his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1053 GMT 21 Aug 83 LD]

ACADEMICIAN FEDOSEYEV RECEIVES AWARD -- Moscow, 21 Aug (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of the October Revolution to Academician Petr Fedoseyev, the vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The decree, signed by Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, says that he is honored with this award for services in the development of social sciences and in connection with his 75th birthday. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1034 GMT 21 Aug 83 LD]

USSR ARMED FORCES MARK 'AIR FLEET DAY' 21 AUG

Ustinov Issues Order

PM221400 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[USSR Minister of Defense Order of the Day No 200, dated Moscow, 21 August 1983]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade pilots and navigators, engineers and technicians, Air Force and civil aviation specialists, workers in the aviation industry, and DOSAAF aerosports men!

Comrade aviation college students!

Comrade Air Force veterans!

Today our people and their valiant Armed Forces are celebrating USSR Air Fleet Day. The airmen's day tradionally is a review of our great motherland's achievements in the development of its own aviation. On this day the land of the soviets honors the designers of modern aviation equipment, military airmen, the Aeroflot staff, and DOSAAF aerosports men -- all the people, that is, who by their selfless labor have strengthened and are strengthening the USSR Air Fleet.

This noteworthy day is being marked in conditions of the Soviet people's high political and labor activeness, evoked by the historic decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, and the program propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches made by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Soviet people and the Armed Forces servicemen are deeply aware of the complexity of the present international situation, brought about by the dangerous military preparations of the aggressive imperialist forces headed by the United States, and they fully approve and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government aimed at curbing the arms race and averting war.

In the united ranks of the USSR Armed Forces the glorious military aviation mounts a reliable watch over peace and the socialist fatherland's security. The military airmen, true to the great Lenin's behests, are persistently improving their military and political knowledge; constantly enhancing their flying and technical skills, vigilance, and combat readiness; and augmenting the Soviet air fleet's glorious combat traditions. They are fulfilling their patriotic and international duty in aworthy fashion and are vigilantly guarding the inviolability of the air space of the Soviet motherland and of the socialist community countries.

Workers in civil aviation, the aviation industry, and DOSAAF aerosports men are making a worthy contribution to strengthening the USSR air fleet and the economic and defense might of the Soviet power.

I greet and congratulate you on your holiday -- USSR Air Fleet Day!

I wish the USSR Armed Forces aviation personnel that they may continue to persistently master new aviation equipment and weaponry; improve flying, firing, and tactical training; constantly enhance their ideological tempering, and moral and combat and mental qualities; reinforce military discipline; augment the combat might of the Soviet air fleet; and be ready to rebuff any aggressor.

The people working in the aviation industry and in civil aviation I wish new achievements on the development and efficient assimilation of modern aviation equipment, and the DOSAAF aviators -- further successes in the development of aerosports among our young people.

Aviation college students I wish that they persistently master the aviation professions and foster in themselves readiness for the armed defense of the socialist fatherland, and the aviation veterans I wish new successes in the military-patriotic education of Soviet youth.

To mark USSR Air Fleet Day I order:

That a festive firework display take place today, 21 August, at 2200 local time, in the capital of our motherland the Hero-City of Moscow, the union republic capitals, the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula, and the Hero Fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant air fleet!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirator and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Kutakhov Attends Festivities

LD192118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the working people of Moscow and the fighting men of the capital's garrison was held today in Moscow, devoted to USSR Air Fleet Day. Chief Marshal of Aviation Kutakhov, commander in chief of Air Force and deputy USSR defense minister, spoke at the meeting. Participants in the meeting enthusiastically adopted a letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Kutakhov Address

LD212045 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1455 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Address on USSR Air Fleet Day by Pavel Stepanovich Kutakhov, deputy USSR minister of defense, commander in chief of the Air Force, Hero of the Soviet Union, chief marshal of aviation; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades. This year, our motherland is marking USSR Air Fleet Day in an atmosphere of high political and labor activeness, of monolithic unity of the Soviet people and its servicemen towards the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

The results of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and of the USSR Supreme Soviet session have been received in the Armed Forces with great enthusiasm and ardent approval as a militant program of action. The report of the election of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, found a profound echo in the hearts of all servicemen. The June 1983 plenum of our party's Central Committee and the Eighth USSR Supreme Soviet Session embraced the most important directions of the multifaceted constructive work of the party and people, and equipped them with a specific program for the perfection of developed socialism and for further advance along the road to communism. The Soviet people are confidently following the course of the 26th congress of our party; the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan are being implemented successfully; labor and production discipline are being strengthened; and labor productivity is rising.

Soviet people are profoundly satisfied with the firmness of their state's international position. They are inspired by the domestic and foreign policy of our Leninist party, a noteworthy date for which, the 80th anniversary of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Second Congress, was recently marked solemnly by all Soviet people and by all fighters for the ideals of working people and for the freedom and happiness of all peoples of the planet.

The Soviet country, led by its tried and tested vanguard, the Communist Party, is firmly and consistently following the Leninist course of socialism and peace. Through the efforts of the Leninist party and all the people, mighty economic and defense potentials have been created in our country, and the material and cultural standard of living of Soviet people is constantly rising. Our valiant Armed Forces are the mighty and reliable shield of the motherland, the faithful custodian of the construction of communism, and the bulwark of universal peace. And standing firmly in united order of the armed defenders of the country of the Soviets is our glorious Air Force, the combat chronicle of which began together with the birth of the world's first socialist state. Its formation and development is unbreakably linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. In the difficult years of the civil war and of foreign military intervention, the Red airmen operated successfully against Kolchak, distinguished themselves in the battles against Denikin, and defeated Wrangel. History carefully preserves the names of the first generation of winged sons who, together with the whole Red Army, defended our revolutionary gains.

In the years of the first 5-year plans, thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party, a mighty aviation industry was founded, talented scientists and designers were trained, and flying and technical cadres were formed. An invaluable contribution was made to the development of aviation by the Leninist Komsomol, which in 1931 decided on the patronage of the Air Force. Into aviation came bold young people educated in the spirit of boundless devotion to communist ideals and faithfulness to the party and people. In an unprecedentedly short time, the country of the Soviets became one of the leading aviation powers of the world. Following the patriotic call to fly highest, fastest, and farthest, in the prewar years Soviet pilots, flying Soviet aircraft, made a number of outstanding flights and set more than one-third of the world's aviation records.

The growing might of our Air Force, and the lofty moral-political and combat qualities of Soviet pilots emerged clearly in the battles against Japanese militarists at Lake Khasan and the river Halhyn-Gol. Volunteer Soviet pilots, fulfilling their internationalist duty, fought valiantly in the skies of Spain and China.

Our Air Force's contribution to the victory of the Soviet people over fascist Germany was a great one. At all stages of the Great Patriotic War, not one major combat operation was conducted without active participation of the Air Force, which in fierce battles and confrontations destroyed German aviation in united combat order with the men of the Army and Navy, and inflicted crushing blows on the enemy.

Air Force pilots covered themselves in unfading glory in the Battle of Kursk, the 40th anniversary of which was recently marked by the Soviet people. Having won strategic domination in the air in summer 1943, Soviet pilots displayed mass heroism and a high level of combat skills. On 6 July, Communist pilot Gorovets performed an unprecedented feat: He shot down nine enemy bombers in a single battle. This was the world's first example of the greatest effectiveness of waging battle in the air. In all, as a result of air battles and confrontations unprecedented in scope and intensity, and also of strikes against enemy aerodromes, the Soviet Air Force destroyed more then 3,700 German aircraft on the Orel-Kursk Bulge.

Ideological conviction, devotion to the Communist Party and to the socialist motherland, Soviet patriotism, faithfulness to soldierly duty and hatred for the enemy served for the men of the Air Force as an inexhaustible source of boldness, courage, and selfless military valor. The winged warriors of the fatherland entered boldly into air battles with the enemy, regardless of the latter's numerical superiority, and when the ammunition ran out in battle, they used ramming -- the weapon of the bold. In the years of the war our pilots performed a total of more than 500 air rammings, and directed their aircraft at concentrations of the enemy's men and equipment more than 350 times.

In the years of the war, Soviet pilots destroyed 57,000 Hitlerite aircraft in air battles and strikes against aerodromes; this made up two-thirds of their losses on the Soviet-German front.

Alongside the pilots of the Air Force and the air defense fighter aircraft, pilots of the naval air force made a big contribution to the achievement of victory over the enemy. The Soviet aviation industry worthily passed the test for the motherland, manufacturing more than 108 warplanes in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

The motherland evaluated the feats of its winged defender's with due merit. More than 200,000 aviators were awarded orders and medals for courage and heroism. The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred on 2,420 pilots, and twice on 65 of them; and present-day Marshal of Aviation Pokryshkin and Aviation Colonel-General Kozhedub became thrice Hero of the Soviet Union. More then one-third of Air Force wings and units were given the title guards, and two-thirds received honorary names. About 900 were awarded USSR orders.

Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, our party is purposefully and consistently conducting a peaceloving foreign policy, directed toward curbing the arms race and averting a nuclear catastrophe. This is witnessed by the decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and by the decisions of the Eighth USSR Supreme Soviet Session of the Tenth Convocation, and also by the new peace initiatives put forward by the Warsaw Pact member-states at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Prague in January, and at the meeting in Moscow in June of this year.

However, the peaceloving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and of the fraternal socialist countries is being fiercely opposed by the aggressive forces of imperialism, and first and foremost of the United States. It is their fault that the situation in the world has become acutely more difficult. Striving to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact, the United States and certain of its NATO allies are implementing a headlong arms race; they are carrying out work to establish bases for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries; programs to produce and deploy new strategic nuclear weapons based on land, in the air, and at sea are being implemented; space combat systems are being developed, as are neutron, laser, chemical, and other weapons; conventional weapons systems which are new in principle are being created.

A psychological war, which the aggressive circles of imperialism view as an integral part of the preparations for the war being planned by them, has been invented and unleashed within the overall strategy of confronation against real socialism. The threat to the security of the USSR and its allies is growing.

Taking all this into account, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are doing all they can to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe and to defend peace. They call upon the public for a high level of political vigilance, for unification of efforts in the struggle against the intrigues of the new instigators of war and other ideological subversives.

The CPSU's devotion to the cause of peace is fused into its unflagging concern for the defense of the gains of socialism, and for enhancing the vigilance and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. We shall continue to do everything necessary to ensure the security of our country and that of our friends and allies, we shall enhance the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces, a powerful factor for constraining the aggressive aspirations of imperialist reaction, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary, said at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Thanks to the concern of all the people, the level of technical equipment of our Armed Forces is constantly rising, the level of combat skills is growing, and the moral-political tempering of Soviet servicemen is growing stronger. The Soviet Air Force is the vigilant guarding of our motherland's air frontiers. At the present time the Armed Forces' aviation is equipped with modern combat technology and weapons, and has highly qualified cadres boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism, and everything needed for reliable defense of the gains of Great October. Successful mastering of modern aviation complexes by airmen of the forces is aided by the energetic, purposeful work of party and Komsomol organizations of the Air Force, directed toward implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress.

Military airmen are meeting USSR Air Fleet Day with high indices in combat and political training. Pledges adopted in socialist competition under the slogans raise vigilance, and reliably guarantee the security of the motherland are being successfully fulfilled.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government evaluate highly the military labor of Soviet airmen. Many of them have been given lofty state awards for achievements in combat and political training and successful mastery of modern aviation technology. On the event of our remarkable holidary, a large group of airmen were awarded the honorary titles of Merited Military Pilot and Merited Military Navigator of the USSR. Workers in the aviation industry and of Aeroflot, and the DOSAAF sporting airmen, are meeting Air Fleet Day with fresh labor achievements.

Today, when the country is honoring its winged knights, one would like to express special recognition and gratitude to aviation veterans, to all who in peacetime and in the harsh years of war have displayed courage and daring, and through their selfless labor have strengthened the aviation might of our motherland.

Dear comrades. I congratulate you heartily on the traditional holiday of USSR Air Fleet Day. On this festive day, military airmen assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and our people that they are fully determined to master the heights of flying skill even more persistently, to fulfill with merit and honor their patriotic and internationalist duty, and reliably to defend the gains of socialism and the sacred frontiers of our great motherland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Batekhin 'Talk'

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[Talk by Colonel General of Aviation Leonid Lukich Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Force, on the 50th anniversary of Air Force Day]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades, USSR Air Fleet Day has always been a bright and joyful festival for Soviet people. Fifty years have passed since it was instituted. Since then, Soviet aviation has taken a considerable step forward, and its equipment has changed. The basis of the Soviet Air Force is provided by missile-carrying aircraft, whose tactical and technical specifications make it possible to perform the most varied combat tasks in practically any weather. The speed of modern aircraft, belonging to the third generation, is in excess of 2,500-3,000 km per hour. A flight altitude of 30 km is short of the upper limit for our jet-propelled machines. Combat planes with variable wing geometry and vertical takeoff and landing have been developed. Armaments have undergone improvements. Today's Air Force makes it possible to strike with assurance at the enemy's means of attack, to provide fire support for land troops, and to fight successfully for supremacy in the air. It is capable of contributing significantly to the successful attainment of objectives in war operations on land or at sea.

The world situation has sharply deteriorated of late. Washington is nurturing plans to destroy socialism and as a system; it is counting on reaching military superiority over the Soviet Union. The arms race is assuming unprecedented scope. Humanity has found itself faced with the threat of nuclear war. In their aggressive schemes, the imperialist assign a major role to air attacks. Our party has done and will continue to do everything in its power to protect the Soviet people from any surprises or encroachments on socialist gains. The military-strategic equilibrium which currently exists between socialism and capitalism, as has been stressed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has cost our people and the peoples of other countries of the socialist community a great deal of effort and resources, and we shall not allow it to be destroyed. We shall continue to do everything necessary to guarantee the security of our country and that of our friends and allies, and we shall enhance the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces, a mighty factor in restraining the aggressive aspirations of imperialist reaction.

In implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations are doing their utmost to raise the level of ideological education work. They actively nurture in airmen a Marxist-Leninist outlook, communist conviction, pride in our socialist homeland, a burning hatred for the enemies of socialism and constant readiness to repulse aggression decisively, whatever its origin. Day and night, in all kinds of weather, missile carriers and transport planes take off for the skies. They are piloted by Air Force fliers: patriots, internationalists, and masters of their trade.

Dear comrades, permit me, on behalf of the personnel of the Air Force, to convey warm and heartfelt greetings to you on USSR Air Fleet Day, and to wish you good health, great personal happiness, and fresh labor achievements for the good of our beloved homeland. The Soviet people can rest assured that, in fulfilling the behests of the Great Lenin, the men of the Air Force, in single combat formation with the Soviet Armed Forces, are always ready. They vigilantly stand guard over the fatherland's air frontiers, and, at its first command, they are ready to perform their patriotic and internationalist duty.